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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1874 NO. 126

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

WORK OF THE TWO HOUSES

Settlement of State Printer's Account.

Election and Duties of Assessors.

Voting on Judicial Salary Bill.

Economy of Mr. Ramey's Amendment.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 7, 1874.

The Senate adjourned yesterday over to Tuesday, having nothing ready to work upon; but the House has been in session to-day and will meet again on Monday. Still, as it does nothing, when it does meet, its seeming industry is a questionable virtue. It has fixed upon ten o'clock as the hour of meeting, hereafter, instead of eleven, as heretofore, except on Mondays and Saturdays; and may possibly hold night sessions next week; but as there is a strong desire to get home to attend the spring election, an adjournment for a week from Thursday next is much more likely. On Friday it persistently refused to take up bills that were ready and waiting for its action, and it did nothing, to-day but receive new business; so that the prospect for work next week is not encouraging.

In the Senate, on Friday, the Finance Committee reported a bill to provide for a settlement of the State Printer's account, rendered necessary by the destruction of his office by fire, last fall, and with it a large amount of work for the State, printed but not then delivered. The bill allows him $80,000 for work really done for the State, but destroyed, and will probably pass.

The bill relative to change of venue in civil cases passed finally, and the similar one relative to changes of venue in criminal cases, having been amended so as to allow changes to be made on trials for felony, perjury, forgery and involuntary manslaughter, had to go over to have the amendments printed.

A bill to prevent trespass by hunters on enclosed and improved land gave rise to considerable debate, and was variously amended and passed to the third reading; but the minnows all seemed to regard it as an encroachment on their rights. Mr. Playford, who seems to have a genius for field sports, is very jealous of any action that interferes with the freedom of the hunter; but the feeling of the Senate seemed to be with the bill.

The bill introduced by Mr. Warfel, fixing the first Monday in April as the day when the terms of all officers elected at the spring elections shall begin, was amended by Mr. Fitch so as to leave school directors out of the list, and its shape was otherwise considerably changed; but as it is likely to be still further changed, before passage, it is not worth while to give its details.

A bill declaratory of the new Election law was up, and several amendments were made to it. As originally framed, it declared that the additional assessors provided for in the new law were to be assessors for the purposes of registering alone, and not for purposes of valuation. To this a proviso was added that this should be the case only in those wards, boroughs and townships containing more than one election district. It will probably pass in this shape; so that the additional assessors provided for will be only for the purposes of making the registry of voters. This will necessitate the election of an assessor for each precinct for registry purposes, and in addition a regular assessor for the entire township or ward, as heretofore. Thus the township of Elizabeth will elect four precinct assessors, and one for the whole township; and Robinson and other townships divided into two precincts will elect an assessor for the whole township and one for each precinct besides. Of course, the township assessor may also be chosen precinct assessor for the precinct in which he lives. It will be well, therefore, in voting at the February election, to designate the regular assessor as "Assessor" merely, and the others as "Precinct Assessors." Otherwise there will be confusion without end.

Mr. Rutan offered two other amendments, which were adopted, requiring returns of ward, borough and township elections to be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions, as heretofore; and substituting the Prothonotary for the County Commissioners, in the list of those who are to constitute the Board of Return Judges when the Judge of the Common Pleas cannot sit.

In the House, on Friday, the bill to fix judicial salaries passed first reading as it came from committee. Mr. Ramey's motion to reduce the salaries to the present point was voted down, 38 to 46; but this was in Committee of the Whole, where the yeas and nays cannot be called. When the bill comes up on second reading, and the members have to face the record of yeas and nays, the motion will be repeated, and will probably meet with a different fate.

The corporation tax bill also passed first reading, and the bill to fix sheriff's juries in partition cases at six, was negatived.

In the House, to-day, quite a number of bills were read, and the committees also made several reports. The Committee on Mines and Manufactures reported adversely on the bill to appoint three commissioners to examine the condition of the bituminous mines of the Commonwealth, which is probably a final disposition of that proposition, and the Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill to exempt from the penalties of the act of 1794 those who religiously and conscientiously observe the seventh day as the Sabbath.

There is an active pressure here, just now, to pass this latter bill. The Seventh day Baptists are numerous in several of the central counties; and as they are good citizens, as well as conscientious in their religious convictions, they present a strong case for those who believe in religious liberty.

Mr. Christy, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported favorably a joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill now before that body providing for the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia. This is a bill to transfer the expense of arming the militia from the State to the national government. It will probably pass; but I am not sure that it should.

The bill to regulate the publication of notices of applications for special legislation has been amended by the conference committee, so as to require publication in two papers, one of which *may* be published in a foreign language. The report of the committee was adopted in the House, and will be, in the Senate, on Tuesday.

Mr. McMillen, from the Committee on Mines and Manufactures, reported with a negative recommendation, an act to encourage and promote the further development of the mineral resources of the State, and to provide for a right of way and for mineral lands.

Also, with a negative recommendation, the resolution in reference to appointing a committee to inquire into the cause of the suspension of coal mining in Schuylkill county.

I notice that the gushing and always amiable editor of the paper that takes the place, among your citizens, of the Estanswill *Gazette*, which has taken into Mr. Ramey, of Indiana, for his efforts to keep down an increase of judicial salaries and pours out the vials of his wrath on all who agree with Mr. Ramey. The difference between Mr. Ramey and the editorial swash-buckler who defames him is, that Mr. Ramey feels a sense of his responsibilities as a representative, and the other has no sense of responsibility of any kind. It is very easy for an editor who can sling money around in the style of Sardanapalus to sneer at representatives who will not vote away a million of the people's money in a breath to give magnificent salaries to Judges; but the man who has been chosen specially to represent the people has to look upon the question from the people's standpoint, and not from the standpoint of attorneys ambitions of ingratiating themselves with the court, or perhaps looking forward to the bench themselves. Mr. Ramey, and those who have sided with him, have the proud consciousness of knowing that they truly represent the taxpayers of the State in resisting the proposed increase of salaries; and those who know the ties that bind the people at their backs can afford to disregard the swash and the slush of the calumniators of the press.

The Judges of the State, outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny, get $4,900 a year, now, and in those two counties, $5,000 each, from the State. The pending bill proposes to raise the $4,000 salaries to $5,000, and the $5,000 salaries to $7,000, and to add $2,000 to the salaries of the Supreme Judges. There are now fifty-seven Judges; the new Judicial bill adds fifteen to this number, and two new Judges are to be added to the Supreme Court. The new Judges to be chosen this year will cost, according to the pending bill, as follows:

Thirteen new Judges at $5,000 each	$ 65,000
Two new Judges in Philadelphia at $7,000 each	14,000
Two new Supreme Judges at $5,000 each	10,000
Five new Orphans' Court Judges at $5,000 each	25,000
Annual cost (on this plan) of the new Judges rendered necessary by the Constitution	$120,000

According to Mr. Ramey's amendment, these new Judges would cost as follows:

Thirteen new Judges at $4,000 each	$52,000
Two Philadelphia Judges at $5,000 each	10,000
Five Orphans' Court Judges at $4,000 each	20,000
Two Supreme Court Judges at $7,000 each	14,000
Total cost of new Judges, on this plan	$96,000

This is an annual saving of $24,000, *and as the assignment of pay now made cannot be changed for the next ten years*, the total saving to the State, by the proposed amendment, would be $240,000.

This increase of Judges is rendered necessary by the new Constitution, and cannot be avoided. The only question is, shall it cost $120,000 per annum or $96,000?

As applied to the entire Judiciary of the State, the bill as reported provides for

1 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at	$ 9,000
6 Supreme Judges, at $8,000 each	48,000
11 Judges in Philadelphia and Allegheny, at $7,000	112,000
1 Judge in Dauphin county	6,000
38 Judges throughout the State, at $5,000 each	190,000
5 Orphans' Court Judges, at $5,000 each	25,000
Total annual cost of Judiciary, on this plan	$467,000

According to Mr. Ramey's amendment, the cost would be for

Seven Judges Supreme Court	$ 49,000
Seventeen Judges Philadelphia and Allegheny at $5,000 each	85,000
One Judge in Dauphin county	5,000
Fifty-two Judges throughout State, at $4,000 each	208,000
Five Orphans' Court Judges, at $4,000 each	20,000
Total annual cost on Ramey's plan	$367,000

or $100,000 less, per annum, than in the pending bill. This, for ten years, is $1,000,000, and the simple question at issue is whether the Judiciary, for the next ten years shall cost $4,670,000 or $8,670,000. Those who think it a light thing to vote away a million of the public money, naturally favor the increase, as well as all those lawyers whose future views embrace the possibility of elevation to the bench; but solely as a question of representative responsibility, the argument is all on the side of those who would save this million to the people.

Every dollar of this money is to be raised by taxation on the people. It may come from corporations, primarily, but in the long run it comes from the people. At this particular moment, too, the people are not so flush with prosperity as to be indifferent to large expenditures for the public service; and the idea of high salaries, or rather of *higher* salaries comes as unpleasantly to the public mind as did the increase in Congressional salaries, last year, when the people were much more prosperous than now. The verdict in that case was so plain and decisive, that even Butler and Carpenter yielded to it, and the politicians of the State ought to be wise enough, if the Estanswill organ is not, to take warning from the result in that case, and govern themselves accordingly. I do not believe the editor referred to is ever likely to be made a Judge in any court, and so far as he is concerned it matters little what the salary is; but this is a question too widespread in its operation to be settled on personal grounds. To the representative of the people it is a question simply of judicious economy, and as such let it be met, discussed and decided.

SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1874.

SATURDAY'S SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The session of the House to-day was for debate only. Mr. Fort was in the chair. Speeches were made by Messrs. Crittenden, on the wealth and wants of the West; Clark, of Missouri, on cheap transportation; Vance, on the internal revenue; Kelley, on the issue of 3.65-100 bonds; Thornburg, on the disposition of claims for quartermasters' stores; Taylor, of Indiana, against patent monopolies; Beck, against tariff monopolies; Hawley, of Connecticut, declaring the readiness of New England to dispense with tariff protection; Cox, on revenue tariff, and Ransier, on civil rights.

HAVANA.

Important Orders from the Captain General—Rigorous Measures to Suppress the Rebellion.

HAVANA, February 7.—Two pages of to-day's *Official Gazette* are devoted to the proclamation of Captain General Jovellar, lately reinvested with extraordinary powers. The first gives a full exposition of the present state of the insurrection and the causes of its continuance, and also assures that peaceable citizens may live securely under protection of the laws. The second declares the entire island in a state of siege; all rebels and persons accused of sedition, murder, and similar crimes, are to be tried by court-martial; persons charged with other crimes and misdemeanors are to be tried before the ordinary courts, the Captain General reserving the right to turn them over to a court-martial if the gravity of their crimes requires it. The third orders the mobilization for active service of one volunteer out of every ten; this mobilization to begin immediately and continue six months; all persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, not volunteers on the first of February, are to be enrolled in the militia. The fifth provides that free colored people enrolling in the militia, shall be subject to the same conditions as whites and be mobilized in the same manner. The sixth orders that owners of slaves shall give one out of every one thousand in the island, to work in the camps and on fortifications and trochas; at the end of the campaign the government will liberate all these slaves, paying their owners one thousand dollars for each. The seventh augments every battalion in the army by two companies. The eighth creates a junta for the inspection of all items of the expense of the war. The ninth organizes vigilance committees in the interior, who will take note of everything going on and furnish guides and act as home guards; this system of vigilance to be paid for and intended to prevent communications between rebel sympathizers in towns and armed insurgents, thus isolating the latter. The tenth orders that all officers and soldiers shall be paid in the future in gold, or its equivalent in paper. The eleventh increases extra allowances and food of soldiers in the field. The twelfth relates to towns and settlements in the interior, ordering that only such new settlements be preserved as may be necessary in a military and political sense, and whose disappearance cannot produce any alarm or cause for desertions to the enemy; the inhabitants of destroyed towns to be removed to the nearest preserved town and receive land for tillage known to be in a productive condition; able bodied males to be enlisted as local guerillas, their families to receive government rations; towns may be taken from their present site to another, and new towns built according to the prescribed plan. These orders are published simultaneously throughout the island, and Spaniards suppose they will be sufficient to crush the rebellion within six months.

CASUALTIES.

Accidental Death Near Massillon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., February 7, 1874.

Peter Leonhart, while digging in a gravel bank near the rolling mill at this place, was instantly killed by the bank caving in on him. He was single, about twenty-two years of age, and lived with his family in this city.

Killed by Playing Among Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., February 8, 1874.

A sad accident occurred about noon to-day in the railroad yards at this place. A little boy named Dennis Mack, about ten years of age, whose parents reside near the railroad, was playing with other boys among the cars in the yard near his home, unobserved by any one, while a freight train was backing up slowly to connect its caboose, and the little fellow was caught between the cars that were set in motion by the backing train. He lived but a few moments. No blame attaches to the railroad employees.

Fort Wayne Boy Loses an Eye.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., February 8, 1874.

Lorenzo Campbell, a boy aged about twelve, had one of his eyes put out by a comrade striking it with a stick.

Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Miss Duffy Workum, while using liniament containing alcohol as a night application, dropped the bottle. The liquid caught fire, which was communicated to her clothing and she was severely burned and died to-day in consequence.

Proposed Enlargement of Wabash and Erie Canal.

TOLEDO, O., February 7.—The Board of Trade to-day adopted a series of resolutions in favor of the enlargement of the Wabash and Erie Canal from this city to Terre Haute, Indiana, and its extension from that point to St. Louis. The resolutions set forth the peculiar advantages of this proposed water route, which will afford convenient and cheap transportation facilities between the great west and tidewater. A committee of three was appointed to present the resolutions to the National Grange, now in session at St. Louis, and the Secretary of the Board was instructed to send copies to the St. Louis Board of Trade and to all Western Senators and Representatives in Congress.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders on Saturday amounted to $381,696,899.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Saturday, a resolution instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote aid to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, was tabled.

The steamship Italia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York on Sunday.

Dr. Francis Hay, born in Bavaria in 1771, died in Columbus Saturday.

The Attorney General of Illinois has brought suit against the Chicago and Alton Railroad for alleged unlawful charges for freight and passengers. This is the first suit of the kind under the new Railroad law.

E. L. De Witt, of Columbus, has been appointed official reporter of the Ohio Supreme Court.

The examination of the bodies of Chang and Eng will take place to-day in the Philadelphia College of Physicians.

Dio Lewis has been summoned to Columbus to organize a temperance movement for the ladies of that city, similar to that in successful operation in other parts of the State.

Dr. Henry Miller, President of the Louisville Medical College, died yesterday afternoon, aged seventy-three. He was the author of many standard medical works, and has been connected with several prominent institutions.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Bill for a National Exchequer.

Details of the Plan Proposed.

AN IRREGULAR INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

Surveys for an Inter-Oceanic Canal.

The District of Columbia Investigation.

Unparalleled Steadiness of Gold.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1874.

Proposition for a National Exchequer.

Mr. Loudon, of New York, will make a statement before the Committee on Banking and Currency in support of the bill recently submitted to the House for the creation of an exchequer. The bill proposes that the legal tenders shall be gradually withdrawn and a currency substituted for them which shall be lent to the people, thus making a total change in the quality of the currency and a very large addition to the loanable means of the country, and by utilizing the idle means in the Treasury and the reserves of the banks, resume specie payments. The model is the Bank of England, with some of the principles of the Bank of Vienna. The capital is to be $100,000,000, three-fourths four per cent. bonds, and one-fourth coin. All exchequer notes will be payable in coin. There are two departments, one for the issue of exchequer notes and the other for banking with branches at the principal cities throughout the United States.

Decision of the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department has decided that the ten days mentioned in the thirty-third section of the act of July 14, 1870, in which imported merchandize can be forwarded to interior ports without appraisement under the provisions of such act, may be properly regarded as ten days exclusive of

District Investigation.

The message received in the House on Saturday from the Senate, requesting the returning of the joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the District, appears to be without authority from the Senate, though it was presented by an officer of that body. The House has already commenced the investigation by the employment of a competent book keeper to examine the accounts of the Board of Public Works.

Commanding Indian Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been inspecting the charges against Indian Superintendent Milroy, in Washington Territory. The charges are the drawing of money for servants when none were employed, and the use of government horses for private purposes. The Superintendent will be reprimanded and cautioned against a repetition of these offenses.

Inter-Oceanic Canal.

The Secretary of War has designated Major McFarland and Captain Ewer of the Engineer corps, to inspect the Darien and Nicaragua Inter-Oceanic canal routes. The Secretary of the Navy has invited Messrs. McAlpin, Chanley and Eades, Civil Engineers, to accompany the expedition. The two latter have accepted; the former has declined, and Mr. Walton will be designated in his place. A naval vessel, to sail about February 25th, will convey the party to the scene of their labor. They will be absent about two months.

Prudence of Gold Gamblers.

During the last thirty days gold has fluctuated less than at any other time since its quotation. This is attributed to the fears of gold gamblers that Congress might, at any moment, legislate in a manner to defeat the best laid plans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1874.

A DELEGATION FROM CINCINNATI

was before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day, requesting the committee not to take any action to prevent the sale of certain public buildings and storehouses in that city advertised to be sold Friday next by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The buildings were represented as very old and in such a condition as to be dangerous to surrounding property. The committee agreed not to interfere.

VISITORS TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Board of Visitors to the Military Academy has been appointed by the President, as follows: Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, Wisconsin, Comm. C. P. Bridgen, U. S. N., D. Cameron, Pennsylvania, Rev. A. B. Kendig, Iowa, Francis Wayland, Yale College, A. P. Temple, Tennessee, Richard P. Hammond, California.

BLOCKADE BY SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

The Spanish Minister has informed the Secretary of State that he has received a telegram announcing the blockade by his government of the coast of Cantabria, from Cape Penas to Fuenterrabia, except the ports of Gijon, Santander and San Sebastian.

The January Report of the Department of Agriculture—Condition of Winter Wheat and Rye.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1874.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture has just been issued, and gives the following report of the condition of the winter cereals:

The indications are more than usually favorable, both for a larger area for wheat and a better promise of vigorous and healthy growth. The early sown was, in some counties in Maryland, attacked by the fly, and in Virginia the sowing was delayed by such a vigorous start before cold weather set in; but the real difficulties there, as indicated by correspondents, are mainly poor preparation and fertilization of the soil, well cultivated fields yielding three times the general average. In the South a larger area in wheat is indicated; its growth is generally vigorous, so much so in many instances as to be fed down by cattle; and in the Carolinas and Tennessee frequent reference is made to better preparation of the soil.

The condition of winter grain in the great wheat-growing States is generally good, with an apparent increase of area more than equaling the annual increase of population. In some counties of Illinois the chinch-bug pest is still prevalent. A more general use of the drill is apparent, and some indications of progress in the direction of better culture. The open winter may effect the promise unfavorably.

PENNSYLVANIA—Wheat—Armstrong: Never looked better. Butler: All grown in the south. Both looks excellent. Chester: Looks quite promising. Bucks: Looks remarkably well. Lycoming: Looks very promising. Erie: Unusually good.

WEST VIRGINIA—Wheat.—Braxton: Looking well Marion: Looks very well; much better than usual at this season. Mercer: Sown late to avoid the grub-worm; looks rather bad.

OHIO—Wheat—Noble: Good crop sown and looks well. Franklin: Unusual breadth sown, and it looks remarkably fair. Very early for the injured so much by the Hessian fly. Medina: More than usual put in, and put in well. Vinton: The prospect better than for fifteen years. Montgomery: Fall never favorable for sowing winter wheat; looks much better than usual. Williams: Looks very well. Adams: Never saw wheat look as well at this season. Ashtabula: The acres sown will approximate 97,000, and the prospect was never better. Crawford: None than average amount sown; looking well. Erie: Has not looked so well for years. Geauga: Looks very fine. Delaware: More favorable season for many years; increased acreage, and looking unusually well. Morrow: Almost universally sown earlier than usual, and to a great extent drilled in; looks remarkably well.

PENNSYLVANIA—Rye—Butler: All sown in due season and looks excellent.

WEST VIRGINIA—Rye—Mercer: Sown late to avoid the grubworm; looks rather bad. D.S.B. K.

CRIMES.

Burglary at Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 8, 1874.

The dwelling of Peter Hartman was entered by burglars last night and a pair of pantaloons stolen, in which was a pocketbook containing one hundred and fifty dollars in money and a check for $300. The thieves obtained entrance by removing a sash in the basement of the building.

Absconding Revenue Official.

RICHMOND, February 7.—John C. Henry, chief clerk in the United States revenue office at Lynchburg, has absconded with a large amount of money, said to be a hundred thousand dollars.

Machine Shop Incendiary in Jail.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—John McCarthy, who set fire to the Memphis and Louisville Railroad machine shops, waived examination this afternoon, and was sent to jail without bail.

Suicide of a New York Agent.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—T. P. Hatch, supposed to be a traveling agent of some New York dealers, was found in his room at the Planters' Hotel, last evening, with the top of his head nearly blown off by a pistol shot—the work of his own hands.

FIRE RECORD.

Upper Sandusky—Furniture Room Damaged.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., February 8, 1874.

A fire broke out this forenoon in the furniture room owned by L. Bowman. The damage to the furniture and building is estimated at about three thousand dollars; insured in the Richland Mutual for twenty-eight hundred. Schaefer's restaurant, in an adjoining room, was also damaged considerably. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been from the flue or stovepipe. Our steamer worked nicely and the fire was soon extinguished after she was put in motion, notwithstanding the difficulty in securing a competent man to act as engineer.

The steamer Australia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, February 7.—The *Post* thinks it certain that Gladstone will resign the Premiership before the new Parliament assembles. The press of the city unanimously recognize the completeness of the defeat of the government in the elections.

LONDON, February 8.—Gladstone will await the conclusion of the elections before deciding as to what course the government will take.

LONDON, February 8.—Parliamentary returns announced up to this date show that seventy-five Conservatives have been elected to seats formerly filled by Liberals.

THE ACHENESE STILL HOLD OUT.

LONDON, February 8.—The latest advices from Seiwatra show that the Achenese chiefs still hold out, and are building forts in the interior.

SYMPATHY FOR GERMAN CATHOLICS.

A large meeting was held in St. James's Hall last night to express sympathy for the Catholics of Germany. The Duke of Norfolk presided.

Germany.

IMPORTANT ANTI-CATHOLIC MEETING.

BERLIN, February 7.—An anti-Catholic meeting, which was attended by a number of members of the Reichstag and Landtag, several clergymen and other prominent persons, was held to-night. Professor Gneist was the principal speaker. A resolution signed by Field Marshals Von Moltke and Von Wrangle, Prince Hohenlohe and others, was adopted, thanking the people of England for their recent expressions of sympathy for Germany.

LONDON, February 7.—Steamships Java and Idaho arrived out.

ANTWERP, February 7.—Steamship Nederland, from Philadelphia, arrived to-night.

PLYMOUTH, February 8.—The steamship Herder, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 7.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 4¼ per cent., which is ¼ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s 65, 108⅜; do 67, 106⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛; new 5s, 102½; New York Central 95½; Erie 44¼; Erie preferred 70. Refined petroleum 13s3⅜d.

PARIS, February 7.—Rentes, 58 francs 55 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 7.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 98⅜.

ANTWERP, February 7.—Refined petroleum 33¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 7.—Cotton quiet at 7⅜s 8¾d; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,200 bales; speculation and export 1,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Turpentine 37s. Others unchanged.

MANSFIELD, O.

Religious Awakening—Morning and Evening Meetings—Dangerous Illness of a Prominent Citizen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., February 8, 1874.

There is quite a religious interest prevailing here, which is on the increase. Morning and evening meetings are being held by some of the churches. Next Wednesday has been set apart as a day of special prayer by the Congregational Church. The temperance question has not yet become a special incident of the revival, but there are indications that it may become such.

Dr. Joseph Hildreth, an old citizen and a prominent Mason of the State, is lying at the point of death at his residence near this city.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1874.

COMMISSIONER NORTON CONFESSES.

In the suit to-day of the Tenth National bank to compel the comptrollers to pay it $256,000, alleged to have been advanced on the requisition of the Court House Commissioners, the affidavit of Michael Norton, one of the Commissioners, was read, in which he states that he approved of vouchers at the solicitation of Ingersoll, another Commissioner, Tweed, Connelly and Watson, and signed the certificates at them.

The affidavit further states that Norton first heard of the advances by the bank in September, 1871, from Ingersoll and ex-Chamberlain Palmer. He informed Palmer that the Court House Commissioners would not accept a loan from the bank. Palmer and Tweed wanted him to sign certificates of loan, and he had several interviews with the "Boss" on the subject. He refused to do so until he became a candidate for the Senate, and then he signed it, but no pecuniary consideration caused him to sign obligations. The announcement of the existence of the affidavit by Norton caused quite a sensation in court, as it was generally believed he had fled the city.

EX-SHERIFF BRENNAN

and his Deputy, William F. Shields, left Ludlow street jail to-day, the term of their sentence having expired for contempt of court in allowing Henry W. Genet, pending sentence to prison, to escape.

A MISDEMEANOR SENTENCED TO PRISON.

Benoni Howard, the millionaire watchmaker, convicted of counterfeiting revenue stamps, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

THE PRONIER-CARRASCO FUND

amounts to $11,173.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, on the immediate coast, northerly winds with clear weather; in the interior and on the Lower Lakes, southerly to southwest winds, with clear, followed by cloudy weather.

During Monday the storm center will move northwestward to Cape Hatteras. For the South Atlantic States, continued northerly winds, with rain extending by evening to the Middle Atlantic coast. For the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, Upper Lakes and the Northwest, North and West winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

FEBRUARY 8, 1874—10:38 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	37	N.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	31	N.	Fair.
Davenport	15	N. W	Clear.
Indianapolis	28	Calm.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Ind.	27	Calm.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	34	N.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	44	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	41	N.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	22	N.	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	18	N. W.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	36	N.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	10	W.	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	49	N.	Clear.
Lacrosse, Wis.	15	N. W.	Clear.

RIPLEY, OHIO.

Temperance Crusade by Ladies—Attending to the Steamboats—Progress of the Work.

RIPLEY, February 7.—The temperance excitement is red hot. The ladies manifest a resolute disposition in this matter. The procession appeared this morning stronger than ever. Three more saloons have closed. The most respectable dealers have given up. At noon the procession boarded the Wildwood, on her down trip, and were received by the officers in a very gentlemanly and kind spirit. The assurance was given that no liquor would be sold to citizens of this place from that boat's bar while at this wharf. There were on the boat some of Kentucky's grandiloquent bloods, and among them one from Dover, who grossly insulted the ladies with the most profane and ungentlemanly abuse while Mrs. Moody was engaged in prayer. He had not even the slight excuse of being drunk, or this might have been overlooked. He was returning from a chicken-fight at Maysville, and felt very valorous. When the male element heard of this, the boat was leaving, but you may be assured if they could have got at him he would have met with severe treatment and a full supply of feathers. The victory over the saloons seems as complete as it is sudden. Many astonished. All topers are sober to-day, and dry as hot bricks. They say it can't be got. Nearly five hundred signatures have been obtained to the total abstinence pledge. Public sentiment overwhelmingly for the ladies' movement. There was no procession this afternoon, but the women will board the Potomac to-night, and ask the same assurance given by the Wildwood. They are thoroughgoing and mean business. There were a bonfire and mass meeting to-night.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 7.—In the Senate the following bills were passed: Senate bill to authorize, by express words, insurance companies to insure against damages by lightning as well as by fire. The Senate bill providing that deeds or other instruments by a corporation shall be executed by the president thereof, and that foreign corporations may not convey or encumber real property in this State under the laws thereof.

Bills were introduced to repeal the act providing for the registry of births and deaths and also making it the duty of the probate judges to furnish the widow of a testator in writing, his explanation of her rights under the will; to provide for vacating or modifying judgments and order of the court at subsequent terms of court; providing for the election of street commissioners and appointment of boards of improvement in incorporated villages; to reduce the pay of township assessors to $2 per day.

ZANESVILLE, O.

The Cummins Movement—Sermon by Rev. J. F. Ohl, of the Episcopal Church.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., February 8, 1874.

It being announced through the press that Rev. J. F. Ohl, rector of the St. James Episcopal Church of this city, would preach a sermon on the Cummins movement to-day, a large congregation was assembled to hear the reverend gentleman's views, as he is a man of great influence in this vicinity. He used the letter of Rev. Mr. Latanet, of Wheeling, as his basis, taking his text from the 17th verse of the 16th chapter of Romans, "Now I beseech you brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offenses contrary to the doctrines which ye have learned, and avoid them." Mr. Ohl said the "Reformers" make four objections to the Episcopal Church, viz: First, That it is divided into the high church and low church parties; second, that the prayer-book contains certain words and phrases which are capable of being perverted into a sanction of Romanish doctrine; third, that the action of the last general convention showed it to be impossible to get rid of these objectionable words and phrases; and, fourth, that the Episcopal Church unchurches the other Protestant denominations.

In answer to these objections the reverend gentleman argued that if there are different parties in the church, this only shows that the church is comprehensive and tolerant, that it is a church and not a mere sect; second that if the prayer-book contains objectionable language, this is an argument not for leaving the church but for reforming the prayer-book; third, undertook to show that the reformers grossly misrepresent the action of the last general convention; and fourth, That the formularies of the church are unchanged and do not unchurch other Christians. He showed that ritualism is not sanctioned even by high churchmen, and that there is no truth in the assertion that the church has drifted from its ancient Protestant moorings. In conclusion, he criticised the conduct of the reformers and expressed the belief that the movement has but a poor prospect of success.

CHICAGO.

A Baptist Minister Being Locked Out of His Church Utilizes a Billiard Hall.

CHICAGO, February 8.—For some time past there has been serious differences between Rev. Florence McCarthy, pastor of the Union Park Baptist Church, and a portion of his congregation, including the deacons and other church officers, which finally culminated in the latter closing the church to the pastor to-day and refusing to allow him to preach there. Mr. McCarthy, finding himself locked out this morning, obtained permission of a friendly member of his congregation who lives in the immediate vicinity of the church, to preach from the steps of his residence, which he proceeded to do to an audience which numbered at least fifteen hundred people. This evening the reverend gentleman accepted the invitation of one of the proprietors of a large billiard hall on West Madison street to hold services there, and preached to a congregation which filled the hall in every part. Most of his hearers were of the class who presumably rarely attend church, and the preacher made a powerful appeal to them to forsake the error of their ways. He was listened to with respectful attention, and one young woman, of perhaps forty or fifty who were in the hall, signified a desire for prayers.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republicans of Williamsport have nominated the following city ticket: For Mayor, H. W. Watson, Esq.; Treasurer, William N. Jones; Auditor, John B. Emery.

Following is the Republican city ticket for Altoona: For Mayor, David Kinch, the present incumbent; Treasurer, Daniel C. Ehrhart.

Mr. Daniel J. McLean has been nominated by the Republicans of Reading for City Auditor, and Captain Daniel H. Herr for alderman of the North wards.

The Indiana *Messenger* gives further currency to the rumor that Harry White is a candidate for United States Senator in place of Hon. John Scott, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1875.

"Dr. Wm. Payne," the bogus diploma man, was First Vice President at a meeting at which John W. Forney and A. K. McClure spoke on Tuesday evening. He is a fit associate in the Reform movement or management with Forney, as he was also when they were dividing the Evans "swag."

At a late meeting in Philadelphia of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Society the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The new Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania renders women eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of the State; and whereas, an election for school directors is to be held on the 17th of February, therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend and advise the friends of woman suffrage, in this city and State, to unite in the support of such worthy and capable women as may be willing to accept a candidacy for the office of school director.

The *Press*, of Philadelphia says that the Republican party "must unload and go down," and is getting off the good old ship as fast as possible. Thus disencumbered we have no fear of the future success and welfare of the party.—*Montour American.*

ALLEGHENY WATER RENTS.

Interesting Statistics from the Assessor.

The following interesting statistics relating to the water rents of Allegheny City, and the revenue derived therefrom, are given by David Cornelius, Water Assessor: The water assessments by regular schedule of rates for the year 1867 were $57,-902 75; and by metre rates $1,787 84; the number of families using dydrant

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1874.

THE Washington *Capital* finds fault with the teachings of a certain religious organization of that city, upon the ground that they "bring the intellect into too much prominence"—an objection which certainly does not apply to the editorials of that paper.

THE New York *Tribune* thinks "there never was a Congress so lucky at finding things out as the present." To which it may be added that there never was a people so unlucky as the *Tribune* in breaking its political neck by stumbling—in its eager search for scandal—into the inodorous pitfalls which its auxiliaries have digged.

A NEW YORK paper possessed of an uncommon talent for discovering mare's nests, deprecatingly observes: "We do not often make an assertion unless we know what we are talking about;" from which it is to be inferred that our contemporary purposes to hereafter scrupulously avoid venturing upon positive avouchments and delarations of any character whatsoever.

THE Illinois Legislature has just passed a law making drunkenness on the part of railroad officials during the hours of employment a criminal offense. It is one of the most sensible laws that has ever been passed in the United States on the subject of drunkenness, since it distinguishes between private habits and the duty that a public official owes in the exercise of his public services.

WE ARE glad to observe that most of the State Legislatures now in session are beginning to pay some attention to the important subject of prison reform. That even convicts are capable of far better uses experience has proved, not once but many times, and economic as well as humane motives should prompt society to subject them to moral, intellectual and industrial training.

IT IS now believed that the recent mendacious report that the Russian government declined to make any provisions for sending goods to the Centennial, on the ground that it was a private enterprise, was due to a sinister influence at work in London, which will probably manifest itself periodically, in the dissemination of like damaging reports. It is well, therefore, that the public should be on their guard against them.

THE New York *World* publishes a very interesting exhibit of the business of the various steamship lines plying between New York and Europe. Some idea of the immense traffic and travel for the year 1873, between that port and Europe, may be gathered from the fact that the total number of trips during the year was 1,368; that there was received for passenger travel the sum of $19,804,450, and for freight $39,773,200, making the aggregate receipts $59,577,650.

THE value of a flag consists chiefly in its significance as an outward symbol of the inward instinct of the people who exalt it. Upwards of a hundred flags of the defunct Confederacy were, it is said, displayed in Macon, Georgia, on the recent anniversary of the birthday of ROBERT E. LEE, but there was not a solitary "star-spangled banner" amongst them all. And yet these are the people who whine about the alleged harshness of Northern feeling.

WE DO not exactly see that Congress is entitled to the special commendation awarded it in some quarters for its alleged intention to pass a bill making it a penal offense to cheat or defraud an Indian, or to fraudulently obtain his signature or mark to a receipt for money, which has not been fully explained to him. Of course the Indians ought to be protected "from swindling agents, contractors, and others, who have heretofore grown rich at their expense;" but why was not such a measure passed long ago?

THE Boston School Committee appear to be growing ashamed of their foolish action in excluding women from the school boards of that city, and they are going to reopen the subject. In this, we think, they are wise. The counsel and experience of women and mothers are invaluable in the consideration of the methods and details of education. A vast proportion of the teachers in the public schools are women, and to exclude them from an official voice and responsibility in the management of schools would seem to be wholly absurd.

WE ARE not often able to indorse any proposition emanating from Washington looking to the establishment of additional government "agencies." But we thoroughly approve of the proposed plan of establishing a central pension agency, to be attached to the Pension Bureau, whose duties shall be similar to those at present performed by pension agents. There is little doubt that the work of paying pensions could be done vastly cheaper than under the present system, while but few additional clerks would be required for the Pension Bureau. It is a good step in the direction of practical economy and retrenchment.

WE ARE not sure that our present naturalization laws are not too lax and general for the proper protection of the people. The fact has just come to light that in 1868, just prior to an election, two courts in the city of New York in *thirteen days* issued naturalization papers for 37,000 applicants, which, were duly recorded; and that in addition to these 37,000 were naturalized, the majority of whom voted, that cannot be traced, as no record was kept. The blanks for this latter number went into the courts, but no record thereof was made. The keeping of such records as would show at all times the actual transactions of a court of record in the issuance of naturalization papers, ought to be made mandatory, and Congress should pass a law to that effect.

THE revision of laws discussion, now in progress, has already brought to light a number of important mistakes on the part of the committee to which the work of revision was intrusted. In the tariff revision, for instance, a number of serious blunders have been detected. It was found that whereas, under the laws as they stand, on washed wool a clause was left out in the revision by the committee, which would have admitted both kinds of wool at the lower rate. Representatives of different interests are at work examining the codification, and the Secretary of the Treasury has set two competent experts at work upon the codification to prevent mistakes, which might be mischievous for the government.

SENATOR BRUCE, the new colored Senator from Mississippi, is highly spoken of by the Republican papers of the State. He is said to possess very fair intellectual abilities, some culture, and a good deal of general information with regard to politics and parties, while his private character is reported to be spotless, and his official career to have been straightforward and unblemished. Mr. BRUCE was formerly a slave, in Missouri. After the close of the war he was for some time employed as porter on one of the Mississippi river steamers. He afterwards went to school at Oberlin, Ohio, and finally worked his way to Mississippi; was appointed Sheriff by Governor ALCORN, and served two terms with honor, previous to which he was Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of that State.

THE New York *World* still clings to its fond delusion that the Democratic party is destined to restore "honesty and purity" to the halls of legislation, State and national. Well: here are a few samples of the style of lawmakers on whose efforts that paper so confidently relies for the inauguration of the political millennium: Senator MICHAEL NORTON, *alias* "the thunderbolt," fugitive from justice; Assemblyman HENRY GENET, *alias* "Prince HARRY," fugitive from justice; Speaker CALLOVOT, now of a three years' term in State's prison; Senator GRAHAM, serving ten years in State's prison; Assemblyman FIELDS, fugitive from justice; Senator TWEED, serving twelve years in Blackwell's Island prison. Not one of these precious reformers—all of whom the *World* vigorously helped to elect—belonged to the Republican party. They were all bright and shining lights of the identical organization of which that paper claims to be the anointed priest and prophet. What does it think of this shining galaxy of Democratic apostles?

WE REFERRED, the other day, to the unfair discriminations enforced by the Union Pacific Railroad against the Kansas Pacific freight and passengers which it receives at Cheyenne. The matter is now under consideration by the House Judiciary Committee, in the shape of an amendment to the 15th section of the act of 1864, which in substance makes it a misdemeanor for any officer or agent of the road to directly or indirectly charge or receive for freights, or passengers, passing to that road over any of the branches, a greater rate per mile than is charged for passing over the whole length of the Union Pacific, punishable with fine and imprisonment. The alleged reason for this is that shippers do not now dare, for fear of embarrassment in their business, to institute civil suits against the company to compel it to comply with the law. Making the violation in this respect a misdemeanor, it becomes the duty of the district attorney to prosecute the parties, thereby relieving shippers of that task. Although the bill is special in its nature and intended merely as an act to enforce laws incorporated in the special charters of the Union and Central Pacific roads, yet the railroad interest in Congress regards it as the first move of a grand plan to take away from all railroads the right to regulate their own tariffs, and it will probably give rise to one of the most important struggles of the session when it is reported to the House.

IN AN elaborate article on the industrial growth of Russia, the New York *Express*, a journal of pronounced free trade proclivities presents an array of statistics concerning the textile manufactures of that country, which, to our mind, constitutes one of the strongest arguments in favor of a protective policy that could possibly have been adduced. These statistics, which are derived from an official report prepared under the direction of the Imperial Russian Commission of the late Vienna Exposition, show the following progress to have been made: In 1800 there were only ninety-six cotton-weaving establishments in all Russia; in 1820 there were 440, producing in all about 27,000,000 yards of cotton cloth annually. In 1822 a prohibitive tariff increased the number, and the production was greatly augmented. In 1830 there were 538 weaving establishments, producing more than 64,500,000 yards. Then came power-spinning, not before introduced. In 1835 there were twenty-five, and in 1871 fifty-one of these establishments, producing goods worth fifty million rubles. The grand total of all the cotton-manufacturing establishments of Russia, Russian Poland and Finland shows 2,201, employing 175,000 workmen, and producing goods valued at 162,000,000 rubles. In 1872 there were sold at the great fair at Nijni-Novgorod 32,400,000 rubles' worth of Russian cottonades, while the entire value of all foreign fabrics of cotton, wool, flax and silk was only 1,520,000 rubles. Up to 1822 the fabrication of woolen cloth was developed in Russia slowly, in spite of the government. In that year a prohibitive tariff went into effect when the establishments rapidly increased, and the manufacture of the higher grades of cloth was entered upon. In the seven years ending with 1871, there was an increase of nearly ninety per cent. in the value of woolen products, and in 1871 there were 798 factories, employing 140,200 workmen and turning out fabrics valued at 66,600,000 rubles, and with Poland and Finland added, 77,000,000 rubles. In consequence of this policy these various industries are now able to take care of themselves and hold their own against foreign competition, which would have ruined them thirty years ago. The encouragement afforded by the government to domestic manufactures has resulted in the independence of the country in this particular. It would be interesting to learn in what way our own free traders are able to reconcile these remarkable successes with the alleged disastrous effects of the protective system.

IT SEEMS that the Illinois Legislature, while endeavoring to devise ways and means for the regulation of railroads, has been suddenly confronted by a sharp movement on the part of the railroads themselves. From the St. Louis *Republican* we learn that the managers of the Chicago and Alton road are dissatisfied with the rate of taxation fixed by the Board of Equalization, and that several Eastern stockholders have applied for and obtained an injunction in the United States Court, restraining the officers of the company from paying any taxes for the year 1873. It is also intimated that this is only the beginning of an extensive campaign, and that most of the other prominent railway corporations in the State intend following in the path traced out by the Chicago and Alton. The pith of the matter is here. The ground upon which the injunction is granted being that the rate of taxation is excessive, the principle is thus distinctly presented that a United States court has jurisdiction over purely State affairs, and that it may interfere and set aside the legitimate action of the constituted authorities of a State. The Board of Equalization was created by the Legislature, and its assessments, therefore, would seem to have as much binding force as if the Legislature itself had specially enacted them. Hence the injunction brings the State and federal governments into direct opposition, and raises a question exceedingly interesting, not only to Illinois, but to all the States of the Union. The progress of the litigation will be watched with universal interest.

A SOMEWHAT important change, affecting the nail manufacturing interests of the United States, was made at the late national convention of iron masters in Philadelphia. Heretofore there has been a marked variation between the Eastern and Western classifications as to the length of different sorts of nails. Sometimes they were longer and sometimes shorter, the variation running from a quarter of an inch to an inch. It has been decided to have one identical classification throughout the country, and the Western mode has been adopted as a national standard. Purchasers of nails will be gratified to learn that the makers have come to this decision. A new departure was also taken with respect to the railroad iron interest. The rail association has hitherto been chiefly supported by Western men. It was thought, however, that our city is too far off for the advantage of Eastern rail makers, and it has, therefore, been determined to organize an Eastern association of all proprietors of rail mills east of this place.

PERSONAL.

What's in a name? Mr. Dammann is a police magistrate in Baltimore. Many culprits, no doubt, use the first syllable of his name in speaking of him.

Mrs. Agassiz's life of her husband is nearly ready for the press. She has been at work upon it for years.

Edwin Booth, the well-known actor, has caused to be filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court of New York.

The Washington *Chronicle's* report of a meeting of the "Dashaways," a temperance club, at the capital, is a little mixed. It says speeches were made by "Senator Tipton, the Washington favorite, W. P. Drew," and others. Which of these gentlemen does the *Chronicle* desire us to regard as the "Washington favorite?"

At a *bal masque* in Washington, the other evening, General Sherman wore a domino. "There," exclaimed one, "goes General Sherman or a lunatic." The General dropped his domino. "I declare," said his masked assailant, "it is both."

Some years ago, Fanny Fern attracted the horrified attention of people of strictly conventional ideas, by writing a letter to Lester Wallack, insisting upon the right of women to attend places of amusement without the escort of men. But now it has become not at all unusual to meet ladies of the utmost respectability at public places unattended except by others of their own sex.

An American citizen in the person of Mr. J. H. Puleston has just been elected to Parliament in England. To be sure he was once a British subject, but, by naturalization here, and considerable political service in Pennsylvania, including much usefulness as the agent of this State in Washington during the war, we have the right to call him ours.

A young Michigander named Frost became enamored of a Mrs. Harney a short time ago, and the other night shot the husband, who claimed the privilege of going home from a party with his own wife, inflicting a serious wound. A man does not know any more whose consent he must gain before he pays these little attentions to his partner which were once so common. Husbands should be careful about these things.

What will New York do for a fetich when dear old Peter Cooper does die? All the respectable people, from Parke Godwin to P. S. Gilmore, are now uniting in giving him a reception at the Arcadian Club on his eighty-ninth birthday, the 12th. No guarantee is given on the subject of speeches.

We are afraid there is a tendency among the editors of St. Paul to become personal in their remarks. The following from the *Press* is the basis for our assumption: "A Monstrous Liar.—One sometimes wonders why it is, if there is any justice in heaven, that the earth does not open beneath the feet of the man who writes the editorial articles of the *Pioneer*, and swallow him up in the special hell reserved for liars."

THE famous Gaines-Cushing suit assumes a tripartite form by the intervention of Mr. Jules Janin, who on Saturday filed his bill against Mr. Cushing and Mrs. Gaines in reference to the same estates that form the subject-matter of the suits already mentioned. Mr. Janin claims that he had a contract for one-third of the land scrip to be reserved in these suits, in which he was counsel with Mr. Cushing, and prays that Mr. Cushing may be required to transfer them to him, and that Mrs. Gaines be restrained from interference.

THE condition of the national banks under the last call of the Comptroller of the Currency is reported to be unexpectedly gratifying. Their legal reserves, which had become so greatly reduced during the panic times, is improved to that extent that they are now up to the lawful standard. In the New England States and in New York especially the banks, instead of being short of money, have more on hand than there is any demand for.

AN "Inter-Collegiate Literary Convention" is to be held in Hartford on the 19th, in response to a circular emanating from Williams and Princeton colleges, inviting every college in the country to send three delegates, to discuss the matter of getting up scholarly and intellectual contests of some sort between the different institutions.

STRANGE FREAKS OF INSANITY!

A Crazy Youth Up a Big Tree—Fruitless Efforts at Rescue—Hungry and Frost-Bitten—A Dreadful Experience.

[From the Oil City Derrick.]

The usually quiet neighborhood of Decker's Run, a settlement four or five miles back from Cochranton, last week proved the scene of an exciting occurrence which created a deep sensation throughout the district. About nine o'clock on Saturday morning a young boy of sixteen years named Hallebaugh, who had for some time previous exhibited symptoms of insanity, suddenly conceived the idea that his friends intended to kill him, and rushed from the house towards a brush at a little distance. His grandfather and uncle vainly pursued the poor fellow; he reached the woods, and with the energy of frenzied despair began climbing a large poplar tree. In a few moments he reached the topmost branches, where he looked down from the dizzy height of seventy feet upon his baffled pursuers. The weather was bitterly cold, the fugitive had neither coat nor mittens, his clothing was rather scanty at best, and how to extricate him from his perilous situation quickly became a perplexing question.

At length his relatives determined to make an effort to bring the demented youth safely to the ground, and a couple of men ascended the tree for that purpose. But the frightened boy frustrated this scheme by climbing still higher and crawling out almost to the end of a frail-looking limb, that swayed and bent under its unaccustomed burden. From this dangerous elevation he defied all further attempts at effecting a rescue, threatening to throw himself headlong upon the earth if not let alone. By this time many of the neighbors had gathered; however, none could suggest any plan of relief that might hope for a successful issue.

Hours passed away without changing the scene or terminating the agonizing suspense of the assembled scores. His coat was taken up the tree and left as near the unfortunate boy as possible. He finally descended far enough to clutch the garment, put it on, and again resumed his position on the fragile branch. To the horrified spectators it seemed as if the limb must break every instant, in which case they shuddered to think of the fatal consequences. The moments appeared like hours in duration, while the reckless movements of the cause of all this anxiety continually intensified the fear of a terrible fall, a mangled corpse and a stricken household. A human life hung by a slender twig, liable to snap without the slightest warning, and hurry its freight into eternity; nor would Charley Catlin have cared to risk an insurance even at ninety-nine per cent. premium.

It became painfully evident the boy would perish from cold if not extracted, and as the last alternative it was decided to fell the tree. Stout ropes were fastened high up to let it come down slowly, willing hands took firm hold and the saw was briskly plied. The monarch of the forest succumbed at length amid the wildest demonstration of insane delight from its dazed occupant. The next minute was pregnant with supreme interest as the tree gradually inclined from the perpendicular and its top started toward the solid earth. In spite of the exertions of the men holding the ropes it struck against a huge maple, but ere the collision took place the boy gave one frantic yell, sprang upon a limb of the maple, ran to the trunk with the speed and agility of squirrel, and in a few brief seconds had climbed higher than before! Here was an unlooked for circumstance, night was near at hand, and hope almost died out in each bosom.

The moon rose clear and bright and beautiful, the air was crisp and the night bitterly sharp. Midnight came on apace, and still the distracted youth remained among the highest branches of the leafless tree. Vainly the crowd implored him to come down and receive food and shelter; he continued deaf to the entreaty, laughing with all the glee of a maniac at their earnest appeals. A happy thought eventually loomed up, which no time was lost in putting into practice. The throng dispersed, with the exception of a small number of men who secreted themselves behind trees and logs to be in readiness for whatever emergency might demand their assistance. Then a young playmate of the crazy boy, to whom he had always been much attached, stood at the foot of the tree, presented dishes of food and begging him to come down and get something to eat. This measure finally succeeded, the boy yielded to the temptation, and in a little while once more stood upon the ground. Some of the men quietly stepped from their concealment, secured and carried him home. The poor fellow's hands and face and feet were badly frozen as the result of his fearful exposure for over fifteen hours during the rigors of the coldest day and night of the season. The joy of the friends at the denouement may be imagined. Every attention was paid the poor sufferer that affection could devise, and his progressing favorably, though his intellect is yet as clouded as before he underwent the dreadful experience of that eventful Saturday, which none who participated in this exciting scene will be likely for many years to forget.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The California Legislature is resolving in favor of a penal colony in Alaska. Let it emigrate. Who cares?

"Philadelphia music—McClure's march."—*Boston Post.*

Yes: Dead March in Saul.

The Gotmanites drink so little water that the Hudson has had three freshets this season.

The Chicago *Times* says: "Our people are making ample preparations for the inevitable demands of the future." Have they *all* repented?

Why is it that a pair of lovers will sit up half the night and not burn as much kerosene as the family uses in an hour during the evening?

The most elevated newspaper office in the world is at Cerro de Pasco, a village on the slope of the Andes, 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. That is high-toned journalism.

And no wonder. During a recent revival in Louisville, a citizen arose, and asked to be forgiven for having been a subscriber to the *Courier-Journal* ever since it started.

The Illinois Legislature has prohibited solitary confinement in the State's prison, and an attempt will shortly be made to abolish capital punishment by drowning in the same institution.

He is a mighty mean man who will try to dead-head his way to another world by borrowing a pistol and ammunition with which to shoot himself. Yet a Chicagoan did it, the other day.

The photographers of Michigan are meditating the organization of a State association.

The *Ohio* took out the first mail-pouch on Friday from Philadelphia to Liverpool, and there will be a regular weekly service from that port hereafter.

The newest local option is that of the Virginia farmers, who want every county to vote whether a levy of so much shall be laid upon canine capita or not.

"The Ace of Jobs" is a queer subject for a lecturer; but ex-Governor Blair, of Michigan, thinks he has discovered the truth in the matter, and is telling the people about it.

The present amount of currency in circulation is $778,000,000, of which $382,000,000 are greenbacks, $348,000,000 are national bank notes, and the rest—$48,000,000—fractional currency.

Long Branch is promised two new hotels next season, one to accommodate over a thousand guests and to be kept on the European plan.

The burning of cotton gin houses in the South is now ascribed to the electricity generated by the rubber bands, and it is not unlikely that this is the principal cause.

The woman suffrage movement seems to be making great progress in Maine. Sixteen hundred prominent men have petitioned for it, many of the politicians are on that side, and the press of the State is almost a unit in favor of the movement.

Out West every town seems to be having its religious revival.

The prospects of the flaxseed market encourage preparations to put in a large crop of flax next season.

The Duke of Edinburgh's fondness for the violin is reported to amount to a cremona-mania.

A movement is on foot to empower our Board of Charities to appoint three persons in each county to visit and examine the manner in which the insane are cared for and treated in county almshouses and hospitals.

No country upon the face of the habitable globe, having a railroad system in operation, has so carefully guarded against the possibility of collisions as the republic of Costa Rica. It rejoices in a single locomotive.

The foreign commerce of Boston shows a marked and gratifying increase for the first month of the present year, especially in the matter of provisions and breadstuffs.

Russia has announced her intention to cooperate in the proposed International Postal Congress, and the Prussian Postmaster General, with whom the idea of the Congress originated, thinks that its success is now assured.

The "balloon mania" has crossed the Atlantic instead of the *Graphic* balloon. One M. Poitevin, of France, is about to experiment on "a rise in silk" and an aerial voyage with "Le Condor Transatlantique" to the United States.

A sensible proposition is being considered by the Minnesota Patrons to raise a fund for indigent widows and orphans, and to establish a system of grange orphan schools.

New York has adopted an English idea, and the different railway stations now contain boxes for the reception of newspapers and other reading matter for daily distribution in the various institutions. Why not Pittsburgh?

Wheat is now delivered from Chicago to Liverpool, via Pennsylvania Railroad and American Steamship Company's vessels, in seventeen days.

It is stated that raw oysters contain sufficient pepsin to digest themselves. Pepsin is the active element in the gastric juice.

The Midland Railway of England contemplates adopting the American plan of checking luggage, and thus saving passengers all anxiety about its safe keeping.

IRON AND STEEL.

General Condition of the Trade.

Effects of the Late Panic.

The Reduction of Duties—Congress and the Financial Situation—British Competition—Blast Furnaces and Rail Mills.

At the meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association in Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., Mr. James M. Swank, the Secretary, presented an able and lengthy report. We make room for the following extracts therefrom:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Since the annual meeting of the association, on the 20th of November last, the office has been removed to more commodious and tasteful apartments at No. 265 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. The change was resolved upon in consequence of the increased general business of the association, and especially in view of the necessity which existed for providing accommodations for the scientific commission which had been called to assist us in the work of collecting, classifying, and analyzing iron ores, etc., for the approaching International Exhibition.

The services of the commission are to be rendered gratuitously. It is expected that it will meet for organization during the present month.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

From unofficial information received, it is now rendered probable that the members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain will postpone their contemplated visit to this country until the year 1876, when the Centennial Exhibition will be held, which will afford the members a better opportunity to compare the iron manufactures of the United States with those own country.

CONGRESS AND THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Since the annual meeting of the association in November last, the first session of the Forty-third Congress has convened, and many propositions relative to the financial situation of the country, have been laid before it.

That this association should propose to Congress a complete solution of this problem is not, we presume, contemplated; but that it should avail itself of the privilege to state the probable effects upon the iron and steel industries of any proposed measures of relief, is a duty which it cannot and dare not disregard. The policy which aims to secure a further contraction, may be honestly believed to by some true friends of American industry, but it is a most significant fact, that the supporters of this policy mainly come from the ranks of the importers and non-producers of the country and their agents.

THE TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

In calling attention to the apprehended changes in the present rates of duty which would be injurious to the manufacturing interests of the country, we desire also to call attention to an important change which has already been effected. The act of June 6, 1872, reducing duties ten per cent., was substantially a free-trade victory, although not intended as such by many who voted for it. Its effect has been to reduce the revenue of the government about fifteen millions of dollars, while it has probably not reduced the cost to consumers of any imported goods, certainly not of iron and steel, as the high prices of the last two years abundantly attest. The money lost to the government by this reduction on duties was gained by somebody, and if the consumers did not get it, the foreign manufacturers must have added it to their other profits. The plain duty of Congress is to repeal the law, and thus place the duties where they were prior to its passage. This action would serve the double purpose of increasing the revenues and protecting American workingmen against the grave danger of a continued reduction of wages.

Positive and incontrovertible testimony is not wanting that the industries of the country have been injured by the ten per cent. reduction. Upon some lines of home manufactured goods the profits for years have been so small that only a slight reduction of duty on foreign-made competing goods was necessary to give to the foreigner the virtual control of our market.

BRITISH COMPETITION.

That British ironmasters expect a still further reduction of duties on their exportation to this country is evident from the tone of the leading English journals. It plainly appears that our British rivals mean to continue the struggle for the possession of our iron markets; that they expect a reduction of duties in their favor, and that if such reductions are reduced or not, they can well afford to reduce their profits and continue shipments. It is not at all probable that the cost of manufacturing iron and steel will be as high in Great Britain in 1874 as in 1873, yet in the latter year, which was our panic year, British ironmasters sent to this country 371,164 tons of iron and steel, valued at $25,000,000. This was exclusive of the manufactures of iron and steel we imported from Great Britain. Thus was well illustrated the policy of free-trade advocates. While many of our blast furnaces and rolling mills were standing idle, and thousands of our countrymen were unemployed and their families in need of bread, we took $25,000,000 worth of British iron and steel at prices which American manufacturers would have been glad to accept.

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Since the opening of the new year the efforts of this office have been largely directed towards the collection of accurate information showing the effects of the panic upon the home iron trade. At the beginning of the panic, in September last, no industry in the country was so injuriously affected as the manufacture of iron and steel. Later in the year other industries partly revived, but no signs of a revival in the iron trade were apparent until near the close of December, when large quantities of pig iron changed hands at low figures, some of them certainly not representing the cost of manufacture. Many of these sales were entirely speculative. These transactions gave encouragement to the belief in some minds that the effects of the panic upon the trade had been spent, and that business in the future would continue steadily to improve. These anticipations have not been realized. January was a very dull month in every branch of the iron business, and February opens with no brighter promise. At the end of almost five months of panic, the general iron trade of the country is very little nearer to a condition of health and prosperity than at the beginning.

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The report then proceeds to show the condition of the trade at the beginning of January, as follows:

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At the close of 1873 there were 650 blast furnaces in the country which were either making pig iron or were prepared to make it. Returns have been received during the month of January from 285 of these furnaces, or about three-fifths of the whole number, showing the following:

STACKS.	Hearth from.	In blast.	Out of blast.	Stock. tons.	Net
Charcoal	147	105	42	99,076	6,909
Anthracite	126	83	43	83,940	2,666
Bituminous and coke	165	56	49	117,414	3,287
Coke and anthracite	4	2	2	8,000	165
Bituminous and charc'l	3	1	2	6,40	174
Total	885	247	138	309,436	12,929

The report for the State of Pennsylvania shows that 152 stacks were heard from, of which number 100 were in blast and 52 out of blast: the stock on hand was 91,681 net tons, and the unemployed hands numbered 3,419.

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Of 57 rail mills in the country, which are prepared to make rails of heavy sections, returns have been received during January from 50. From these the following information has been received:

Whole number of rail mills	57
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Number of mills running December 31, 1873	17
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Number uncertain about resuming	23
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From the foregoing tables it will be seen how severely the two leading branches of the iron trade were affected by the panic at the beginning of the new year. Over 50,000 hands were wholly unemployed, and over 10,000 were employed only a part of their time.

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The report gives an elaborate review of the British iron trade during the past year, concerning which it says:

Undoubtedly 1873 was a more prosperous year for the iron trade of Great Britain than 1872, notwithstanding the fact that fuel was higher in price and labor was more imperious in its demands. Nevertheless, the year which witnesses a decrease in the quantity of iron exported can not be regarded as an auspicious one for the British iron trade, for the customers once lost may never be regained.

Concerning the prospects in Great Britain, the report says:

During the latter part of the year 1873 there was a slight decline in the cost of fuel and labor in the iron districts of Great Britain, and this decline at the date of our latest advices promised to be permanent. The year 1874 will undoubtless witness lower prices for iron in British markets than prevailed in 1873. This view is strengthened by the downward tendency of prices on the Continent.

An innovation of some interest to the press has been introduced by the Burgomaster of Brussels. Persons vouched for by the syndicate of the Brussels press as belonging to important Brussels and foreign journals, have been provided with handy cards, printed in gold type on stiffened leather, so as to enable them to prove their vocation, and gain admittance on all occasions when anything interesting is to be seen and reported. The cards serve also the very useful purpose of putting an end to the doings of pretenders who have no connection with the press. On one side the cards bear the image of the archangel Michael casting down Satan, part of the arms of Brussels, and the words "Administration Communale, Laissez-Passer de Presse," and on the other, "Service de (the name of the respective journal) Le Bourgmestre de Bruxelles, J. Anspach."

FROM COSHOCTON, O.

The New Gas Works in Operation—The First "Lighting Up" and the First Explosion—Assignment of a Manufacturing Company.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COSHOCTON, O., February 7, 1874.

Our village was "all ablaze" with gas, last night, for the first time, and the people generally are much pleased with the innovation. One gentleman, however, will remember the occasion as long as he lives. Thinking he smelled gas, he lit a candle and went to the cellar in search of the leak. An explosion followed immediately, and the gentleman found himself in the street, not much hurt, but terribly frightened. The front part of his store was somewhat shattered by the explosion.

The Coshocton Bridge Iron and Steel Works Company has "gone where the woodbine twineth"—in other words has made an assignment. The causes much comment, as some of the stockholders, men of reputed wealth, are claiming now to be poor men. The smaller shareholders are also eagerly propounding a conundrum to this effect: "Where has all the money gone?"

Wheat in this and adjoining counties—and there is plenty of it—looks well. The recent heavy snow will be highly beneficial to the crop.

The True Newspaper.

[From the New York Express.]

Rev. E. E. Hale said of his father, at the Boston printers' supper.

"If I had asked him (Hon. Nathan Hale) the day he died, after sixty years of service in the ranks, of which achievement of his life he was most proud, he would have said, I think that he could have done nothing for the financial credit of America, nothing for the introduction of railroads into New England, nothing for the development of this city of his pride, unless in fifty years he had created the Daily *Advertiser* from almost nothing to be the power which it is. In that period he had shown that the newspaper which never *insults anybody, never likes anybody, never pretends that its guesses are true, never interviews a public man and never tells a lie*, may still become the leader of opinion in a Christian community."

The Boston *Advertiser* may not be the most profitable of papers—though of that we know nothing—but the principle upon which it is constructed certainly shows that if the newspaper is to be a wise teacher, a good exemplar and a profitable servant to the public, its past and present record is of the right kind. There may be cases where personal interviewing is admissible, but it can only be done upon public questions from public men, and with the consent of the persons interviewed. To put private conversation before the public is alike an impertinence and an offense against good breeding.

If, as is said, newspapers often lie, there is this to be said upon the subject: Nothing is really a lie which is not an intention to deceive, and what are called published lies are often the mistakes of others, or wrong conclusions from false or true premises. The so-called libel may be traced to the same cause. The true rule of publicity would seem to be—"Nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice." The daily newspaper, with the telegraph extending to all parts of the civilized globe, is "the history of the world for one day." Sometimes leading and sometimes following public opinion, but always in haste to give the news of the day, it is impossible it should not make mistakes; but when discovered, it is the first duty of an editor to correct what is wrong and to be as zealous to make correction as ready in committing the mistake.

A Reanimated System.

Nervous, debilitated and desponding, the sufferer from indigestion and biliousness deserves the kindly not of iron and steel, as the high prices of the last two years abundantly attest. The money lost to the government by this reduction on duties was gained by somebody, and if the consumers did not get it, the foreign manufacturers must have added it to their other profits. The plain duty of Congress is to repeal the law, and thus place the duties where they were prior to its passage. This action would serve the double purpose of increasing the revenues and protecting American workingmen against the grave danger of a continued reduction of wages.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 7, 1874.

The week closes with an easy money market in this city, marked by the conspicuous absence of demand for funds on the part of active business men.

Operators who are always ahead of their means in their business transactions, continue to complain of the "scarcity of money." But a conclusive proof that there is no actual scarcity is, that the banks are complaining of inability to profitably use their balances. Scarcity exists only to those who cannot make satisfactory paper, which will be met at maturity, or which can show a good foundation for the credit it asks.

—Local stocks are well sustained in the hands of holders, but buyers cling to the idea that, as everything has depriciated in consequence of the September panic, the prices of such investments should also come down—forgetting that the rate of interest on bonds, and of dividends on stocks is proportionately as great as four months ago.

On the Philadelphia board, Allegheny Valley 7-30s are quoted at 92; 7 per cent. extension bonds, 90 asked and 85 offered. A wide difference in the views of buyers and sellers! Panhandle 7s, 60½ bid and no sales reported; City 6s sold at 55, and 7s at the usual figures, par and interest; Northern Pacific 7-30s are quoted 34 bid and 35 asked. The number of bondholders of this company who are changing their bonds into land is increasing. With many this is the best way they can use their bonds, and we doubt not but that such exchanges will become more and more general. Most of those who now buy bonds do so with the intention of making the exchange. Mr. How's long experience render him eminently qualified for attending to this business.

—"Most persons no doubt glanced over the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Clearing House Association, in January, as ordinary news of the day, while to some one sentence appeared to be printed in letters of gold, and filled their hearts in reading with sentiments of pleasure and surprise—Ten thousand dollars presented to the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association."

"In these few words expression of so much good feeling and sympathy in behalf of a movement to provide for the widows and orphans of deceased bank clerks, there is a volume of encouragement to those who have grown old in the service. It will do more than a hundred sermons towards encouraging men to be honest, will put new life into brains and fingers becoming mere machines of labor, awaken personal interest in the business in which each is engaged, and make ten-fold stronger the bond of union between officers and clerks. Let the fact go forth that in other cities where similar organizations have been established officers of banking institutions may be stimulated to follow this example."

We quote the above from the *Banker's Magazine*, with the hope that the older bank presidents and cashiers may be induced to take an active interest in the success of the association in this city.

The organization tends to keep alive a feeling of good fellowship and acquaintance between the members, and to create a personal interest on the part of bank clerks in their work—when they know their senior officers are contributing in money or influence to the success of their most worthy undertaking.

A meeting of the association will be held in the Directors' room, Mercantile Library building, on Penn avenue, Monday evening, February 9th, at a quarter before eight, at which the Secretary requests a full meeting, as important business will be brought before the members.

—We present herewith a table of the highest and lowest quotations of leading stocks from 1850 to 1873, taken from the records of the New York Stock Exchange, which is especially valuable to operators who wish to study the history of the market and govern their future transactions by the experience of the past:

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

February 7, 1874.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Western Union Telegr'h	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Pacific Mail	32	32	32	32	32	32
Adams Express		64½				
Wells-Fargo Express		66½				
American Express		49				
United States Express		104	104	104		104½
New York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Michigan Central	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Michigan Southern		83¾				
Illinois Central		107		107		107
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		89¾				
Chicago & Northwestern		55¾				55¾
Do Preferred	74	74	73½	73½	73½	73½
Rock Island		104½		104½	104½	104½
St. Paul		40¾	40¾	40¾		40¾
Do Preferred		73¾				
Wabash	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Fort Wayne		94				
Ohio and Mississippi		34¾				
Union Pacific		24½				
Chicago and Alton		92				
Harlem		125				

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. 6s, 1881		113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons		113¾
5-20s, 1862		116¾
5-20s, 1864		115¾
5-20s, 1865		115¾
5-20s, new		117¾
5-20s, 1867		118¾
5-20s, 1868		118¾
10-40s		114¾
10-40s, coupons		114¾
Currency 6s		116
New 5 per cents		112¼
STATE BONDS.		
Tennessee		82¾
Tennessee, new		82¾
South Carolina, 6s		39
South Carolina, July		9¾
Missouri 6s		92½

HOP MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

February 7.—There has been a fair, steady trade, without marked activity, in hops, and prices for prime grades are firm, with an apparent upward tendency. For anything not fully prime, trade is slow and sales not readily effected. We continue quotations of last week:

Americans, 1873's, good to choice.....30@34c
Americans, 1873's, poor to fair.....12@26c
Americans, 1873's, yearlings and olds.....10@20c
Californians, 1873's.....30@37c
English, 1873's.....32@37c
Bavarians, 1873's.....30@35c

NEW YORK.

February 7.—The market remains quiet, and we have no transactions to report. Prices are steady for good grades, and weak for low qualities. Foreign mostly Bavarian, are arriving pretty freely.

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	923
Total receipts since September 1, 1873	15,506
Total receipts for same period in 1872-3	14,583
Total receipts for same period in 1871-2	25,441
Imports for the week	349
Total imports since September 1, 1873	11,301
Total imports for same period in 1872	18,518

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 7.—Since our last the market has been quiet, and a weakness on some grades is noticed. Fall California has declined at least 1½c, and good lots of XX Ohio are offering at 55c; all other kinds are apparently nearly steady. The sales comprise 30 bales Cape at 37c; 5,000 lbs low totes 42c; 10,000 lbs Nevada, 36c; 6,000 lbs Western Texas, 32c; 2,000 lbs Hardin's do, 28c; 18 bags scoured do, 80c; 75 bags X pulled, 48@50c; 15 do low do, 26c; 5,000 lbs combing do, 50c; 54 bales fancy do, 56c; 69 do fall California, 37½@38c; 25 do burry do, 30c; 36,000 lbs scoured do, 80c; 16 bales spring do, 50c; 9,000 lbs do pulled, 45@47½c; 8 bales burry do, 30c; 20 bags unwashed, 26c; 2,000 lbs low western fleece, 41c; 95 bales washed do, 65@67½c; 4,000 lbs unwashed do, 46c; 4,000 lbs combing do, 66c; 4,000 lbs fine scoured do, 90c.—*Shipping List.*

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak. No 2 White Wabash, 91 98; Cons 60¾ and declined; No 3 mixed 65¾c, seller March 66c, seller April 68c, seller May 69½c; low mixed 64½c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 47c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 7, 1874.

REMARKS.—During the entire day the weather was exceedingly unpleasant, rendering out-door business very disagreeable. The week just closed has been, taken altogether, rather a dull one, owing to the unsettled state of the weather, and the wretched condition of the roads in the country.

Thus far February is doing its duty pretty well as a winter month, and should it continue in "well doing," there will be an abundant ice harvest gathered from the rivers and country reservoirs.

The grain market rules quiet for all cereals, corn and oats ruling a shade lower, caused by large receipts. Advices from the West show a decline in both oats and corn.

The flour market ruled dull and draggy, owing, doubtless, to the inclement state of the weather.

Below we give the prompt receipts for the week ending February 7, 1874:

Flour.	Apples.	Oats.	Corn.	Barley.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Hay.	Bacon, &c.
bbls.	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	lbs.
1,678	151	423	1,142	1,255	1,620	322	2,381	75	4,757
1,960	584	9,471	1,376	1,177	788	2,700	40	5,100
1,528	51	334	1,195	1,200	1,200	788	2,700	40	5,100
3,161	62	57	2,510	636	1,264	229	925	38	41,807
683	55	62	796	592	697	229	925	38	
959	55	62	796	592	697	229	925	38	
9,473	741	9,533	11,341	5,860	6,111	2,660	8,132	306	14,008

Bacon, 0 casks, 88; potatoes, 0 bushels, 2,495.

Annexed will be found the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	989	Apples, bbls	366
Corn, sks	612	Wheat, sks	1,564
Oats, sks	697	Rye, sks	2,340
Butter, pkgs	75	Bacon, pcs	4,069
Bacon, lbs	125	Potatoes, bush	697

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES.—We are reported sales of choice apples at $5 00@4 00; inferior $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl; stocks on hand not large.

ASHES.—The market cannot be called an active one. Sales as follows: Soda ash, common 3½@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; black lead 5c.

APPLE BUTTER.—There is a moderate inquiry at 60 @65 ₱ gal.

ALES.—We have no change to note in prices, and quote as follows: X $5 ₱ bbl; XX $9; India ale $10 ₱ bbl; Bass's English ale, in kilderkins of 72 gals $22 70; 22 94; bbls 41 gals $42 25@42 75; hhds, 65 gals $64 50 @65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $9 75; Wm. Youngs's India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles $8 ₱ doz; Robert Youngest's sparkling ale, $8 ₱ doz; Guinness's stout, b tled by A Burke, $8 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note in prices. The market is reported moderately active, with sales at the following figures: Hams, sugar cured extra @ 13½; 15c; shoulders, extra sugar cured @ 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured @ 15c, 10½ beef tongues, extra sugar cured @ doz $1 50; hams boiled, 20c; bacon rib sides @ 9c, 9¾c; bacon short rib sides @ 9c, 8¾c; bacon clear sides, 10¾c @ 9c; mess pork @ $16 75; hams, canvassed, 13c; lard, 10c; refined do for summer use, in half bbls, 11c @ 9½c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, 12c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13½c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, 13c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13½c; sausage, 10c; ham sausage, 20c.

BUTTER.—Choice table butter still continues short of the demand. We quote extra 35@36c; prime to choice 30@32c; fair 28@30c; common 12@16c.

BRAN.—Quote white bran at $2 00 ₱ 96 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Sales of red and red topped at 5½@6c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; hurl 9½@10c ₱ lb.

BROOMS.—Prices unchanged at 2 25@3 00.

BROOMS.—No 2, $2 ₱ doz; No 8, $3 50 ₱ doz; No 4, $4 ₱ doz; No 5, $5 ₱ doz; stamped $1 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisps $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@35c ₱ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—In cans ₱ dozen at $1 ₱ ½ lb, $2; 1 lb do $3 50; 5 lb cans $11; 10 lb box, $20 ₱ 100.

CARBON OIL.—We reduce our quotations 5c ₱ gallon, and quote free on board cars at works at 14c; the usual advance on small lots from store.

CANNED GOODS.—Tomatoes, 2 ₱ cans, ₱ doz, $2; 2 ₱ peaches, ₱ doz, $2 50; 3 ₱ pie peaches, ₱ doz, $2 50; Winslow's corn, $2 25@3 00 ₱ doz; Portland sugar corn $2 75 ₱ doz; 3 ₱ tomatoes, ₱ doz, $2 25@ 2 50; 3 ₱ peaches, ₱ doz, $3 50; 3 ₱ pumpkin, ₱ doz, $2 50.

CHEESE.—Ohio dairy at 12½@13c; prime Ohio factory, September make, 14½; ₱ lb for the trade, and 15@ 15½c; in a jobbing way; young America 15c; Neufchatel, 15c. Prime to choice Ohio sweitzer 16@16c.

CIDER.—$6 to $9 ₱ barrel according to quality.

CRANBERRIES.—10 to $13 ₱ bbl; $3 50 to $4 ₱ box.

CONFECTIONARY.—Quote at $7 50@8 ₱ case of four dozen pa kages.

CRACKERS.—Lemon sheets, 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers, 7c; soda crackers, 7c; wine crackers, 9½c; butter crackers, 7c; water crackers, 12½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT.—Youghiogheny, $1 90@2 00; Beason's Phœnix, $1 50@3 00; Louisville, $2 25@2 75; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $1; calcined plaister, $4 50; land plaster, $2@2 50.

DRIED FRUITS.—Apples 8@10c; prime peaches, halves 16@18c; peeled 18@20c; blackberries 14@15c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Sales at 6@6½c ₱ lb.

EGGS.—We report sales strictly fresh at 20@ 22c ₱ dozen; picked 14@15c.

FISH.—No 1 extra large mackerel $46; No 1 mess mackerel $34; No 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No 1 bay mackerel $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No 3 mackerel $11; No 3 bay mackerel $14; large No 3 shore mackerel $12 50; No 3 mackerel $10; split Labrador herring $8@9; white fish $7 50@8; lake trout $7@ 7 50; large Georges codfish $7 50@8; medium Georges codfish $6 50 ₱ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ₱ box; No 1 do, $1 ₱ keg.

FEATHERS.—No 1 75@80c ₱ lb; No 2 C 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR.—The market is slightly clouded but prices were unchanged with sales at the following quotations: St. Louis $5 50; family Indiana $5 75; choice Ohio $5 25; Minnesota $7 50; Wisconsin $6@6 25. Five hour $5 50. Corn meal $5 50. The market is reported quiet and dull.

AXLE GREASE.—Sales are reported as follows: Harris's ₱ 15 oz, 4 do ₱ 3 do, 2 do ₱ 5 do ₱ 7c; kegs ₱ lb 8c; cans 3 ₱ doz $2 50.

GROCERIES.—Following are the wholesale rates of the articles named:

Coffee—Green, choice, 34c; prime 33c; good 30@ 31c; fair 29@30c; Java 41c. Roasted coffee—In papers 37c; in bulk, 36c; Java 45c.

Teas—Young Hyson 70@75c; ₱ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial, 50c@$1 ₱ lb; Japan, 55c@$1 ₱ lb; Oolong, 75c@80c ₱ lb; fancy, $1 ₱ lb; Souchon 25@50c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C, 10¾c; Standard B, 10¾c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard bank, 10¾c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans, 75c; choice, 80c, and scarce; old or p, 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Dirps, 60c; Amber, 60@65c; lower grades, 45@50c as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 9@9½c; Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon 7@8c.

GRAIN.—We give the following as the ruling quotations: Red winter wheat $1 60@1 65, and $1 65@ 1 70 for amber and white; No 1 white, 100 lots at 1 56c, and mixed 50@52c. Corn—Prime yellow, shelled, sold at 78@80c; mixed 68@70c; old ear 75@ 80c; and new prime at 70@72c; new shelled, 73@75c. Rye $1 05@1 10; barley, No 2, $1 65@1 70.

HONEY.—Choice clover 40c ₱ lb; buckwheat 30 @35c.

HOMINY.—Sales at $4 50@5 25 ₱ bbl.

HOPS.—$37@40 ₱ bale; 35@40c; $37@45 ₱ bale; 37@39c.

HAY.—Baled on wharf and track $18@22 ₱ ton; loose on wagon $20@28.

SAPOLIO.—Cases of 6 dozen, $6; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5.

ONIONS.—Sales at $6 00@7 50 ₱ bbl, the latter for silver skins.

LARD OIL.—Winter strained 80c ₱ gallon; fall 75c.

POTATOES.—Prime peachblows quoted at $1 40@ 1 45 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way, and at $1 20@1 25 on track.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH.—Sales steady and increasing; retail dealers sumer it at $6 ₱ gross.

SALT.—By the car load $2 60 ₱ bbl; in a jobbing way $4 50 ₱ bbl.

RUSH.—Sales at 1½@3c ₱ lb.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed $1 90@2 00; timothy seed $3 50@ 3 75; clover $5 50@6 00 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY.—Market firm at $1 02@1 05 ₱ per gallon for high wines.

TALLOW.—6½@7c ₱ lb.

GAME.—Squirrels $1@1 50; per dozen; rabbits 20@ 25 per pair; venison sold at 10@12½c ₱ lb; prairie chickens $1 75 ₱ dozen; wild turkeys $1 50@2 50 each; turkeys 14@16c ₱ lb; chickens 10@12c ₱ lb; prairie chickens $3 50@4 00 ₱ dozen.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, February 9, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts per River & Rail.	Exports per R. R.	Exports per Steamers.
Monday, February 2	25,717	619	....
Tuesday, February 3	6,965	....	782
Wednesday, February 4	5,828	....	....
Thursday, February 5	11,171	....	708
Friday, February 6	6,870	....	....
Saturday, February 7	3,744	....	3,742
Total for week	52,295	619	5,232
Since January 1	155,885	3,133	69,635
To February 7, 1874	208,483	3,752	74,827
Same time 1873	143,169	5,547	23,094
Same time 1872	103,935	6,255	58,587
Same time 1871	67,827	8,836	37,638
Same time 1870	76,199	4,396	26,621
Same time 1869	121,939	2,260	30,060

BUSINESS.

The market for the week past has been one of unusual excitement throughout the entire oil regions. Prices have advanced daily and the sales of 110,000 made on Friday at $2 45 and United at $2 46, making the week's advance from 80 to 85 cents per barrel. As a matter of course purchasers were happy over the situation, many of them anticipating a bellcashing that prices will go still higher. The Eastern markets were considerably excited. Refined—at the date of our last general review sales were making at 19c at the works; the present rates are 14c with a firm market. The refined exports for January were more than we had previously published; they amount to 69,625 bb s; we have made the correction.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

Crude received bbls.	Last week.	This week.
	40,891	52,295

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past ten years from January 1st to

February 7, 1874	208,483
Same time 1873	143,169
Same time 1872	103,935
Same time 1871	67,827
Same time 1870	76,199
Same time 1869	121,939
Same time 1867	3,618
Same time 1866	45,964
Same time 1865	4,764

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,068	5,821
Allegheny Valley Railroad	2,068	6,202
Total	2,068	12,023

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1st to February 7th:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Penn'a R. R	19,030	19,584	4,235	5,747	5,821
A. V. R. R	37,638	32,547	55,587	28,091	74,827
Total	56,474	43,017	64,542	33,841	80,579

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market to-day was weak, with a decline in prices. We cautioned holders in Thursday's paper. Our advice been followed they would have got a more money and less oil. The decline in prices has been more rapid than the advance.

The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls Union	$ 2 10 @2 20
2,000 bbls Union	1 90@2 17½
11,000 bbls Union	1 90 @2 20
3,000 bbls United	1 80 @2 00

REFINED.

Market weaker, and sales were made at 13¾c, a decline of 2c.

Philadelphia.—S W 14¾@14¾c; March and April 15c; May 16c.

New York.—Demand fallen off; spot 15¾@15¾c; first; holf May 17c.

OIL BARRELS.

City $1 89; country $1 75.

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—The "Courier" says: The market was considerably weaker, with sales on the upper road from $2 20 down to $2 12½, and closing very quiet with about $2 15 bid. At Parker's, contrary to expectations, it was a quiet day. There were a few small sales in the morning at $2 20 for Union pipe, but the tide changed at three o'clock, when the price was wavering, declining down as low as $1 80 for United and $2 15 for Union, where it stood at the close. Sellers are scarce and low want to buy. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$2 20
1,500 bbls, upper road, spot	2 17½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	2 15
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 07
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	2 10
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	1 99
3,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	2 15
5,000 bbls, Parker's, United	2 15
5,000 bbls, Parker's, United	2 10
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	2 05
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	2 00
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 80

NEW YORK, February 7.—Closing 61b—Market quiet; with less inquiry. Crude, bulk, 8a8¼c; refined, 15½@15¾c. Sales of 3,000 barrels, first half, delivered in May, 17c; cases 19c; 10,000 sold at this price. Philadelphia quiet; refined 15¾c for this month, 15¾c for next month; sales New York deliverery, 2,000 barrels high test, prompt delivery, 18¾c; ery, 2,000 barrels high test, prompt delivery, 18¾c; 5,000 carrels each month for March, April and May, at 17¾c; 1,000 barrels ordinary test, nominally 16c; at 17¾c; 1,000 barrels ordinary test, nominally 16c; 1,000 firt half 16c; 8,000 barrels first half, deliverable May, 17c; Philadelphia, 2,000 barrels refined, first half March 15 a 15,000 barrels last half of May, 17½c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Market quiet; S W., 14¾a14¾c; crude, 7½c; cases 18¾c; sales of 5,000 barrels refined, 15¾c; first 15c, and May 15c.

PARKERS, February 7.—Market quiet; Union $1 95; and United $1 85.

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—Nothing doing; spot $2 10 bid and $2 12½ asked.

OIL CITY, February 7.—Market demoralized and nominally $2 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 7.—Market weaker; can't give figures; very unsettled.

ROUSEVILLE, February 7.—No business doing today. No quotations.

TIDIOUTE, February 7.—Market fearfully demoralized. Can't possibly quote to-day. No oil offering.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvey	Cosmos O W	240
Rushnell	Model O W	720
Wm Stewart	Standard W	234

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls		Bbls.
Cosmos O W	240	Sunbeam O W	234
Model O W	720		
Total			1,194

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Oil Co	Tack Bros, Phila	690
John Speer & Co	Speer, Phila	240
Livingstone Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	406
Total		1,159

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[By A. dy, Hall & Co.]

February 9.—Market for the past week has been quiet with transactions principally in foundry grades. Prices are nominally unchanged. Mill irons show no improvement, and car wheel grades are entirely neglected.

NEW YORK.

February 7.—The market continues in a very dull state for nearly all descriptions. Scotch pig moves slowly from yard, and only in small parcels. Holders express confidence in the future, but, as yet, business continues very light. American pig is quoted Scotch for No. 1, though at these prices there is no contracting for the future, purchasers not caring to enter the market till the manufactured article shows more life. We only hear of 300 tons Gray Forge—sold on private terms. In our last issue we alluded to the fact that one-third of the furnaces were out of blast, instead of only one-fifth, as now. For rails, both old and new, there is more inquiry, but as yet no positive sales have been made; there is, however, more disposition to do business, and we believe some large contracts are nearly closed. Scrap is quiet, and we hear of no business. Refined bar from is generally unchanged, though "Probabilities" favor a rise, rather than a fall, in the immediate future. The Iron Masters' Association which convened in Philadelphia on Wednesday, Swedes bar is in good assortment, and orders can be filled readily.

LONDON, January 15.—From the monthly circular of S. W. Hopkins & Co.:

EXPORT OF RAILS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

	Month ending December 31.	Month ending December 31.
	1872.	1873.
To United States, tons	31,682	7,547
To all other countries	34,252	41,808
Total, tons	65,934	49,355
Old iron to 1 countries	8,049	1,791
Old iron to United States	8,111	3,536

—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

February 7.—Pig iron is steady in price. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $35; No. 2 do at $33@34, and 1,500 tons forge at $30—the latter at the furnace.

Manufactured Iron—Bar sells at 3c ₱ lb on a basis. Scotch pig is quoted at $44@45 for Eglinton and Glengarnock.

Nails are selling at $4 20 ₱ keg.

Old iron rails are in demand. We quote:

Bars, light	@14c	Copper, heavy	@23 c
Brass, heavy	@19c	Zinc	@5 5 c
Copper, light	17¾@18c	Lead	6 @6 c
Anchors	9@9½c	Tin	6½c

—Price Current.

Large Sales of Bacon.

There were several large sales of bacon on Change yesterday for future delivery, the particulars of which at the time were withheld from the reporters, but have since leaked out. These sales were: 200,000 pounds of bacon clear sides at 9¾c, seller March, and 200,000 pounds bacon clear sides, buyer March, at 9¾c.—St. Louis Democrat, February 5.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 7, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No 1 spring $1 23; No 2, $1 21¾ cash, $1 23¾ seller March, $1 26¾ seller April; No 3, $1 16; rejected $1 10. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 56¾c cash, 57¾c seller March, 62¾c seller May. Oats quiet with a moderate demand; No 2, 41¾c cash, 42¾c seller March; rejected 38¾@39c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 fresh 82¾@83c. Barley dull and nominally lower; No 2 fresh $1 20a1 25; No 3, $1 05.

DRESSED HOGS—Market dull lower at $5 50a5 60

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $14 40a 14 45 cash, $14 75 seller May. Lard dull and nominal at 9¼c cash, 9¾c seller March. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 5½c; short rib middles 7¾c. Bacon—demand fair, market firm and unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Cotton active; sales 10,000 bales; prices stiffer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13@14½c; low middling to strict low middling 15½@15¾c; middling to strict middling 16¾@16¾c; good middling 17c. Receipts 7,776 bales; stock 191,000 bales. Net receipts 5,235 bales, exports 2,591 bales, to coast, 1,353 bales; stock 316,412 bales; unsold 199,100 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, February 7.—Market steady and firm; middling 15¾c. Net receipts 1,973 bales; exports to continent 1,366 bales; sales 998 bales; stock 86,966 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 7.—Market firm and higher; middling 15¾c; good ordinary 13½c. Net receipts 2,291 bales, gross 2,607 bales; exports to coast 589 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 75,747 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 7.—Market steady; middling 15¾c. Net receipts 1,641 bales; sales 1,300 bales; stock 57,746 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 7.—Market firm and demand general; good ordinary 13¾c; middling 15½c. Net receipts 2,625 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,700 to coast 172 bales; sales 3,000 bales; stock 121,238 bales.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Cotton firm at 16c. Flour, wheat, corn, barley, rye, malt, oats, hay, hops, provisions and lard quiet and unchanged in every respect. Coffee quiet: Rio 18¾@19c. Crude petroleum 13¾@13¾c; refined, 15¾c. Spirits turpentine steady at 39½c. Eggs firm at 19a 22c. Leather unchanged. Wool quiet; domestic fleece and pulled unchanged. Pork heavy at $16 25. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles quiet; long clear 8¾c; short clear 9¾c. Lard opened firm but closed heavy at 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 7.—Cattle—Receipts 468 head. Market quiet and dull and nothing sought; choice steers $4 75a5 75; stockers fairly active, and range $3 50a4 50. Shipments 2,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 4,000 head. Quality still poor, and moderately active and lower at $5 00a5 50 for medium to fair; $5 65a5 75 for choice; sales of 7,000 shipments 5,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 400 head. Market steady at $3 00 a6 00 for fair to choice.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—Cotton firm at 15½c. Flour and corn quiet and unchanged. Wheat still at $1 45a1 50. Oats steady at 45a50c. Rye firm at 86c. Barley dull at $1 25a3 50. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet; steam 9c; kettle 9¼@9½c. Bulk meats quiet; sales shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7¾a7¾c; clear 8a8½c. Bacon quiet at 8¾@9c. Hogs quiet; light $5 20a5 65; heavy $5 00a5 10; receipts 2,570 head; shipments 845 head. Whisky in good demand at 96c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Business checked by stormy weather to-day, and the aggregate distribution light and unimportant. Cotton goods quiet but steady in price. Bleached shirtings 15c. Medium and heavy prints and shirtings fairly active. Lexington spring ginghams 10½c. Ginghams selling well. Woolens goods less active. White goods and Hamburg edgings in good demand.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, February 7.—During the past week the wool market has been quiet; about half a million pounds of fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been sold, principally at 55@57½c. Michigan delaine medium extra, double extra and above 52@53c; Michigan fleece 51a53c; coarse western fleece 42a 46c. Combing and delaine fleeces 55a56c. Western Texas and Nevada unmerchantable and unwashed 26a45c. Tub 55@56c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 50a1 60. Corn weaker at 73a75c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye quiet at 94a95c. Provisions in good demand and firm, but no inquiry for round lots. Pork steady at $16 50a16 75. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon unchanged. Whisky dull and heavy at $1 00.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 red winter April, No 3, $1 16; rejected $1 10. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 56¾c cash, 57¾c seller March, 62¾c seller May. Oats quiet with a moderate demand; No 2, 41¾c cash, 42¾c seller March; rejected 38¾@39c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 fresh 82¾@83c. Barley dull and nominally lower; No 2 fresh $1 20a1 25; No 3, $1 05.

DRESSED HOGS—Market dull lower at $5 50a5 60

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PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $14 40a 14 45 cash, $14 75 seller May. Lard dull and nominal at 9¼c cash, 9¾c seller March. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 5½c; short rib middles 7¾c. Bacon—demand fair, market firm and unchanged.

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CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

FEBRUARY 8, 1874.

	Cents.
Donnelly, P., Fordham, N. Y.	
Faulkner, R. R., New York, N. Y.	3
McGlone, Peter, Parker's Landing, Pa.	3
McHugh, Cornelius, Cranston, R. I.	3
Officers Fulton Meeting, New York	3
Taylor, Mrs Ellen M., New Waterford, O.	3
Wilson, J. Allen, Monongahela City, Pa.	3

R. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

The Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

Attention is directed to the statement elsewhere, published of the condition of the Pittsburgh Savings bank located on Liberty street. This saving bank is one of the best conducted and most successful in the city, as is shown by the statement given.

Policy Dealers in Quod.

On Saturday night Lieutenant Hoyt with a posse of police made a descent on a policy shop, corner of Webster avenue and Logan street, and arrested the proprietor, a white man, and two colored men, in addition to bagging the books of the establishment. The parties were placed in the lock-up to await a hearing. It is alleged that the place was a resort for the lowest classes, and a nuisance in the neighborhood.

A Cute Cashier.

D. D. Williams, the cashier of the First National Bank of Connellsville, which was robbed last Sunday night of money and bonds, has been arrested by United States Detective Benson, on the charge of committing the crime himself. It will be remembered that Williams was found gagged and bound on Monday morning, and to d a story about being attacked by four masked men. He was taken to Erie for a hearing.

Twice Burglarized.

Shortly after eleven o'clock on Saturday night the shoe shop of Mr. Robert Wray, No. 149 Fifth avenue extension, was entered by burglars and fifty dollars' worth of gaiters stolen. There is no clue to the thieves. On the 6th of December last the same store was entered and robbed of four or five hundred dollars' worth of boots, shoes, etc. The police were notified and the suspected parties described, but no arrests made.

Killed on the Railroad.

John Hemingray, a peddler, was killed at Sewickley, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, on Saturday night by being run over by several cars of the 10:30 train. His carpet sack was found near by and from appearances it would seem that the unfortunate man attempted to jump from the platform of the train. Deceased was thirty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and one child who reside at Sewickley. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A Picturesque Safe.

We were shown, last week, a very handsome safe in the office of Mr. W. Porter, a metal broker on Water street, which is unique in its workmanship and design. Apart from its large dimensions—sixty-two feet high, forty-four feet wide and thirty-two feet deep—it presents attractions of no ordinary character. We refer to a beautiful view painted on the inside door, and representing a Rhodenger's blast furnace by night. On the outside is a representation of the Lacy Iron Works by daylight, while on the inside of the outer door is a beautiful landscape. The safe is well worth a visit.

Who Won the Watch.

Quite an exciting contest, which has continued since the opening of the Cathedral Fair, closed on Saturday night. A valuable gold watch was the prize, and Mr. J. Conroy, of the St. Paul's Temperance Society and Mr. J. J. McGuire, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, were the candidates. The friends of Mr Conroy contributed the munificent sum of 50 and the friends of Mr. McGuire of $2,463 75, netting to the fair a total of $4,988 25. This, at the rate of five votes for a dollar, would give a total vote of 24,941. Mr. Conroy's majority was 908 votes. The utmost enthusiasm and good feeling characterized the closing scenes, and the defeated candidate bore his loss with equanimity.

Dixon, the Diamond Dealer.

This afternoon Alderman Humbert will give his decision in the suit against Dixon, the diamond dealer charged with selling goods without a license. The case, it is said, if decided adversely to the defendant will be appealed to the Supreme Court, where such appeals have heretofore met with favorable consideration. The defendant claims that acts such as that under which he is being prosecuted, are unnecessarily void, as they are in conflict with the United States Constitution, which (see article 4, section 2) guarantees to the citizens of one State, where such pleges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

Commodore Cochran.

This gentleman entertained the members of the bar, Saturday afternoon, for an hour or more, in expounding, or rather in an effort to expound, the grave question as to whether lawyers are judicial officers, and whether they are not required to take the oath to support the new Constitution. The Commodore might have succeeded in his task had it not been for the numerous interruptions to which he was subjected; but the question seems to be still in doubt. However there can be no doubt that the host was highly delighted with the Commodore's effort, and will be glad to have him favor another time. Ex-General Pearson presided, and ruled with that dignity, and impartiality so characteristic of him.

Triennial County Assessment.

The forthcoming report of the County Commissioners touching their revision of the assessors' valuations will be an interesting document. There are still twenty districts to hear from, but from the returns already made it appears that the lowest rate of increase is 60 per cent. The items under the head of "personal property" make a more formidable showing than heretofore, and would lead to the supposition that since 1871, the trade in gold watches has surely increased 150 per cent, and that city assessors make fuller returns of personal property than the assessors in rural districts.

Though the valuations have been increased it is announced that the county taxes will be reduced from 1-10 to 1-15.

Look Out for Counterfeits.

A formidable number of counterfeit notes are reported to be in circulation at New York, and as some of them will likely find their way to this city, a little caution is necessary. The notes so far discovered they are of the following denominations and descriptions: $2, on the First National, Ninth National, Marine National, National Shoe and Leather, National Bank of the State of New York; and National Bank of Commerce, the City's National Bank, of Poughkeepsie, and the West Chester County National Bank, of Peekskill, New York; $10 on the First National Bank, Lockport; Central National Bank, of Rome, Ontario; City National Bank, of Rochester, New York; $20, on the First National Bank, of Plainfield, New Jersey. The whole of these forgeries are stated to be very finely executed and well calculated to deceive.

The Prison Board.

A meeting of the Prison Board was held on Saturday, Judge Sterrett in the chair.

The Secretary read a communication from the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Work House, asking for $15,000 on account of the Indigent Insane fund, in the Treasurer's hands, which, on motion of Secretary Warner, was received, and warrants to the amount of $15,000, in sums of $5,000 each, were ordered on the Treasurer.

Warden Smith reported that he had selected Wm. H. Gingras as deputy, to serve for one year. The appointment was confirmed.

Mr. Smith filed his official bond, for $20,000, with Thomas H. Hunter, John Wilson, William Wood and Jacob H. Walter as sureties. The bond was approved.

At the suggestion of the President, Judge Collier made a motion that hereafter for all ordinary purposes a quorum consist of five members instead of seven as heretofore, but after considerable discussion, and without taking action on the motion, the Board adjourned.

Allegheny Republican Nominations.

The following ward Republican nominations were made in Allegheny City on Saturday evening:

FIRST WARD—Select Council, J. E. McKelvey; Common Council, Wm. Thompson and Henry M. Long; Director of the Poor, Joseph P. Neely; School Directors, Dr. John Hamilton and Wm. Stewart.

SECOND WARD—Common Council, S. D. Sholes, Wm. Price, Joseph Wilson, Simon Drum; School Directors, J. W. Arrott, Robert Hays; Director of the Poor, A. Dickson.

Third ward—Select Council, William Wettach; Common Council, A. W. Erwin, A. J. Pontecost, Thomas Brown, James Shories, Joseph Steddeford; Director of the Poor, Wm. Walker; School Directors, Francis Torrence; Judge of Election, Samuel McBrier.

Seventh ward—Select Council, C. C. Hax; Common Council, Frank Hoff and J. F. Biter.

Eighth ward—Select Council, Samuel McRoberts; Common Council, C. Schaefer, D. Rinehart and Wesley Dire tors, R. H. Reno and G. P. Wilhelm.

Tenth ward—Select Council, Conrad Kreiling; Common Council, J. O. S. Golden, Jacob Born; Director of the Poor, T. F. Grubbs; School Directors, Joseph McNaughter and J. O. S. Golden.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

We notice by the posters that Mr. C. W. Couldock has been re-engaged for another week and will tonight assist the stock company of the Opera House in bringing out Mr. Barnaby Campbell's new play, entitled "Tempest and Tide."

The Opera at Library Hall.

The financial success of the Gounod Club's operatic enterprise is assured beyond peradventure, as nearly if not quite all the seats in Library Hall were sold by noon on Saturday. To-morrow evening the public will be able to determine for themselves whether the club can sing Flotow's "Martha" acceptably.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Those who delight in being mystified—and the majority of people do delight—should go to Trimble's Varieties some night during the present week, and see the "box trick" of the Mochella brothers. The London *Times* says it surpasses anything ever attempted by the Davenports. Mlle de Granville will ascend from the floor to the ceiling of the theater, suspended by her teeth, after the style of the "human jaw." The other acceptable additions to the variety corps are Mr. J. C. Murray, Miss Mollie Devon, John Shay, Gilday and Ginnivan. The attractions offered this week should crowd the house nightly.

Library Hall.

A brilliant entertainment is promised at Library Hall, on Thursday evening next, by the distinguished humorist and dramatic elocutionist, William Marcus Dill Mackey. Mr. Mackey is a graduate of Magee College, Londonderry, Ireland, and comes to us with the highest recommendations as a reader. This will be his first appearance in a public entertainment in America, and we are assured by his friends in this city, who have had an opportunity of hearing him, that he will please his audience. We bespeak for Mr. Macky a large and intelligent audience, confident from what we have heard of him that he will please, and that he is deserving.

Theodore Thomas Concerts.

As it is not probable that Theodore Thomas will again return to this city after his visit of the present week, those desirous of hearing the unequaled orchestra should secure places for one or more of the three concerts at Library Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon. The sale of tickets and reserved seats begins at H. Kleber & Bro's, 122 Wood street, at nine o'clock this morning.

SUSPECTED POISONING.

Five Women Taken Suddenly Sick—Two of Them Seriously Ill.

Yesterday evening a rumor was current that poison had been administered to a number of the inmates of a house of ill-fame, No. 431 Liberty street, and that fatal consequences were feared as to several of them. Upon inquiry the following statements were elicited: The inmates of the house, five women, took breakfast at about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, and it was then once noticed that there was something wrong with the coffee. Several of them were taken with vomiting and got very sick. Tea was made, but it, also, was sickening. Rose Cook, the proprietress of the house, and a girl named Alice, were most affected and became seriously ill. The others soon got over the trouble. Drs. McKelvey, Snively, Cable and Todd were called in, and it was decided that the women had taken something sickening or dangerous, but whether it was poison could not be ascertained. One of the women took a portion of the drink to analyze, but the result is not yet known. A person is suspected of an attempt to p ison, but there is, as yet, no grounds for such a serious charge.

LIZZIE KELLER, alias Schmettler, has been committed to Philadelphia, as reported. She will probably rehear here until after the trial of her reputed husband, John Schmettler.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.

THE CONTEST FOR THE MAYORALTY.

Mr. McCarthy Obtains a Majority Over All.

No Contest Over the Treasurership and Controllership.

List of Delegates Elected.

The Republican primary election, on Saturday, passed off without any trouble, but in many districts was warmly contested by the three candidates for the nomination for Mayor. On the Treasurership and Controllership there were no opposition, and Mr. Magee for the first and Mr. Snodgrass for the second named office, will go through with an unanimous vote. The returns for the Mayoralty nomination show Mr. McCarthy to have twenty-three delegates, Mr. Gross thirteen, and Mr. Kirk eight. There is talk of Mr. McCarthy contesting two or three wards and Mr. Gross one, but it would appear that the ex-Mayor will be nominated on the first ballot—twenty-three votes being enough to carry him through. The conventions will be held at ten o'clock this morning, as follows: Mayor's at old City Hall, Treasurer's in Common Council chamber, and Controller's in the Select Council chamber, Municipal Hall. Following are the delegates:

Mayor—Convention No. 1.

First ward—Frederick Schild (McCarthy).
Second ward—Robert McCutcheon (Gross), contest by Louis Hagar (McCarthy) probable.
Third ward—Henry Ochse (Gross), contested by Henry Benz (McCarthy).
Fourth ward—Benj. W. Morgan (McCarthy).
Fifth ward—J. S. Haymaker (McCarthy).
Sixth ward—Robert Fowler (McCarthy).
Seventh ward—H. Lee Mason (McCarthy).
Eighth ward—Hamlet Lowe (Mcarthy).
Ninth ward—James Ingles (McCarthy).
Tenth ward—John H. Jones (McCarthy).
Eleventh ward—Wm. B. Hays, Jr. (McCarthy).
Twelfth ward, First precinct—Thos. W. Welsh (McCarthy).
Twelfth ward, Second precinct—W. H. Johnston (McCarthy).
Thirteenth ward, First precinct—T. B. Cluley (McCarthy).
Thirteenth ward, Second precinct— —— Malantha (McCarthy).
Fourteenth ward—Harry Evans (Gross).
Fifteenth ward—William Ramsey (McCarthy).
Sixteenth ward, First precinct—(Gross).
Sixteenth ward, Second precinct—William Hill (Kirk).
Seventeenth ward, First precinct—Wm. Livingston (Gross).
Seventeenth ward, Second precinct—S. J. Walmright (McCarthy).
Eighteenth ward—Charles Patrick (Kirk).
Nineteenth ward—Thos. McConnell, Jr., (Gross).
Twentieth ward—W. B. Negley (Gross).
Twenty-first ward, First precinct—Matthew Edwards (Gross).
Twenty-first ward, Second precinct—Herman Kyler (Kirk).
Twenty second Ward, First Precinct—Hartley Howard (Gross).
Twenty-second Ward, Second Precinct—Frank Van Gorder (Gross).
Twenty-third Ward—P. F. Smith (Gross).
Twenty fourth Ward—D. C. Weaver (McCarthy).
Twenty fifth Ward—Wm. Brosey (McCarthy).
Twenty-sixth Ward—Henry Best (Kirk).
Twenty-seventh Ward, First Precinct—J. A. Brashart (McCarthy).
Twenty seventh Ward, Second Precinct—John Musser (McCarthy).
Twenty-eighth ward—I. Cline (McCarthy).
Twenty-ninth ward—John J. Davis (McCarthy).
Thirtieth ward—Alexander Rinardson (McCarthy).
Thirty-first ward—Jacob Sutter (Kirk).
Thirty-second ward—Henry Meyer (Gross).
Thirty-third ward—Richard Perry (McCarthy).
Thirty-fourth ward—(Kirk).
Thirty-fifth ward—G. D. Hallidar (Kirk).
Thirty-sixth ward—C. Patterson (Kirk).
Thirty-seventh ward—J. Sample (Gross).

Treasurer—Convention No. 2.

Below is a full list of delegates for Convention No. 2, City Treasurer, all of whom are for C. L. Magee, against whom there is no opposition:

First ward—G. Coffs.
Second—M. W. Beltzhoover.
Third—Peter Dressler.
Fourth—Jacob Hunter.
Fifth—Thomas H. Thorn.
Sixth—John Wrigley.
Seventh—Wm. McMillin.
Eighth—John McGimpsey.
Ninth—James Boyd.
Tenth—Wm. H. McCleary.
Eleventh—Thomas M. Richardson.
Twelfth, First precinct—George F. Larimer.
Twelfth, Second precinct—Wm. A. Bartley.
Thirteenth, First precinct—James A. Chambers.
Thirteenth, Second precinct—D. B. Morrison.
Fourteenth—Henry Lloyd.
Fifteenth—Dr. L. P. Arensberg.
Sixteenth, first precinct—John White.
Sixteenth, Second precinct—Robert Hazell.
Seventeenth, First precinct—Joseph Mitchell.
Seventeenth, Second precinct—Charles T. North.
Eighteenth—F. W. Seifert.
Nineteenth—W. H. Morrison.
Twentieth—Andrew Fleeton.
Twenty-first, First precinct—Henry Mosely.
Twenty-first, Second precinct—Philip Fox.
Twenty-second, First precinct—A. J. Chambers.
Twenty-second, Second precinct—D. B. Morrison.
Twenty-third—Conger T. Oliver.
Twenty-fourth—J. H. Millholland.
Twenty-fifth—Robert S. Moore.
Twenty-sixth—J. N. Jarrett.
Twenty-seventh, First precinct—Samuel Gould.
Twenty-seventh, Second precinct—Fred. Hampe.
Twenty-eighth—Daniel Wenke.
Twenty-ninth—E. R. Dithman.
Thirtieth—James F. Stark.
Thirty-first—John W. Turney.
Thirty-second—Geo. Meaghar.
Thirty-third—Thomas Reese.
Thirty-fourth—Wm. Smith.
Thirty-fifth—William Bond.
Thirty-sixth—Samuel Andrews.
Thirty-seventh—Alexander Thompson.

Controller—Convention No. 3.

The following is a list of delegates for Convention No 3, Controller, all of whom are for R. M. Snodgrass, against whom there is no opposition:

First ward—W. B. Hunter.
Second ward—J. C. Mattern.
Third ward—H. Langfelly.
Fourth ward—W. C. McCabe.
Fifth ward—David Sloan.
Sixth ward—Samuel Whitehouse.
Seventh ward—G. W. Wilson.
Eighth ward—Samuel Shore.
Ninth ward—James Wiggins.
Tenth ward—David Beck.
Eleventh ward—B. F. Kennedy.
Twelfth ward, First precinct—Louis Lewis.
Twelfth ward, Second precinct—R. L. Hamilton.
Thirteenth ward, First precinct—Joseph Seaman.
Thirteenth ward—Second precinct—J. C. Dickson.
Fourteenth ward—Samuel Whitehouse.
Fifteenth ward—A. L. Pearson.
Sixteen h ward, First precinct—David Harris.
Sixteenth ward, second precinct—R. H. Smith.
Seventeenth ward, First precinct—W. C. Browne.
Seventeenth ward, Second precinct—Wm. R. Carter.
Eighteenth ward—David Lang.
Nineteenth ward—D. Gallaher.
Twentieth ward—H. C. Baum.
Twenty-first ward, First precinct—Robert Gumbert.
Twenty-first ward, Second precinct—Martin Fix.
Twenty-second ward, First precinct—W. T. Bowers.
Twenty-second ward, Second precinct—J. C. Porter.
Twenty-third ward—James McKibben.
Twenty-fourth ward—James F. Johnston.
Twenty-fourth ward—Jacob Rahauser.
Twenty-six h ward—James D. Reed.
Twenty-seventh ward, First precinct—Louis Fritz.
Twenty-seventh ward, Second precinct—T. D. Evans.
Twenty-eighth ward—Robert Scott.
Twenty-ninth ward—H. C. Spreen.
Thirtieth ward—George Ford.
Thirty-first ward—David Schærén.
Thirty-second ward—Louis Hanch.
Thirty-third ward—S. W. Stouffer.
Thirty-fourth ward—R. S. Hemlup.
Thirty-fifth ward—William Bell.
Thirty-sixth ward—Dr. T. B. Graham or Colonel Ballentine.
Thirty-seventh ward—Henry Swift.

WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

We give below further returns of Republican nominations for Ward offices, where figures are given those marked with an asterisk are nominated:

SEVENTH WARD.

Select Councils—Charles Jeremy.
Common Council—Samuel Mearts.
School Director—H. Lee Mason.
Assessor—Peter Spreger.
Judge of Election—Wm. Douglass.
Inspector of Election—J. R. Scott.
Constable—Geo. K. Montgomery.

EIGHT WARD.

Select Council—J. W. McGimpsey.
Common Council—John Knowland, William Kerr.
Assessor—J. R Newman.
Constable—John H. Willingmeyer.
Judge of Elections—William B. Graham. Alex McCreery.
Inspector of Elections—Henry Cochran.
School Director—Jacob H. Walter.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—T. G. Macfarlane, 66; John F. Mc-Combs, 23.
Common Council—*John Semple, 79; James McKay, 11; Mathew McWhinnet, 4; Hoyd G. Jones, 1.
Assessor—*J. D. Livingston.
School Directors—Thos. P. Aushutz, *John Fisher, 29; Levi Ludden, 19; W. L. Cromlish, 19; *Conrad Fix, 55.
Judge of Election—John Walker. No opposition.
Inspector—William Fisher. No opposition.
Constable—Archibald Scott, 31; Steele Argyle, 16; Isaac Soal, 19; James M. Anderson, 17; John B. McFarland, 7.

THE DUFF-SMITH CONTEST.

Hearing Postponed Owing to the Illness of Mr. Duff.

The special committee of five, drawn to investigate the claim of Levi Bird Duff, Esq., to the seat in Select Council held by R. H. Smith, Esq., of the Sixteenth ward, met on Saturday afternoon in the City Clerk's office. It will be remembered that Mr. Duff, who received the next highest number of votes for the same office at the December election, contested Mr. Smith's eligibility on the ground that the incumbent holds an office as gas inspector which, according to section twenty-five of the old constitution, unde the New Constitution, as the salary of the office mentioned is paid out of the treasury of the city. Mainly, however, on the ground of connection with the firm of Wm. Smith & Son, who furnish water-pipe to the city, is referred to as interfering with his position in Council, according to the fifteenth section of the city charter, which reads:

"Nor shall any member of Councils] be interested directly or indirectly in the profits of any contract or job for work or services to be performed for the corporation."

Four of the members of the committee, which consists of Messrs. Kaufman, Lloyd, Mitchell, Hostetter and Brown, were present, the last named being unavoidably absent. The sitting member was also on hand and asked for the investigation to proceed. Mr. Duff, however, was unable to attend on account of sickness, and the hearing was postponed until Thursday, February 12th, at 2 P. M.

Meeting of Board of Bank Directors, on the Death of its Late President, Goodloe H. Bowman.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Monongahela National bank of Brownsville, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1874, called for the purpose of expressing in a proper manner their high regard for the memory of their late President and friend, Goodloe H. Bowman, it was

Resolved, That after returning thanks to a kind Providence for prolonging his useful and honorable life to a good old age, we beg leave respectfully to tender to the members of his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence in their great bereavement, and to testify to his wide circle of friends our appreciation of the great loss we have sustained in the breath of one, who through a long life, both as an officer and a citizen, had, by his integrity secured the unlimited confidence and respect of the entire community.

His example and the remembrance of his virtues are the heritage alike of his family and of his friends and neighbors.

WM PARKHILL, Cashier.
GEO. E. HOGG, President *pro tem.*

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Coroner McClaflin held an inquest Saturday afternoon on the body of Thomas Cleman, a coal miner, who was instantly killed near Walker's Mills, on the Pan Handle Railroad, on Friday morning, about six o'clock. He was on his way to work, and as he was crossing the track a number of stationary freight cars prevented him seeing a rapidly approaching train. Just as he stepped on the track the engine of the latter train struck him and killed him as stated. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased resided near the scene of the accident, was fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children.

ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.

Exciting Republican Primary Election.

Alderman D. L. Smith Nominated—The Votes for the Different Candidates.

The contest of the Republicans of Allegheny city for the nomination for Mayor took place on Saturday under the Crawford county system and was a most exciting affair. There were no less than seven candidates in the field, and the fight being a direct vote of members of the party, made it quite interesting in all the election precincts. Each candidate with their friends were hard at work during the four hours that the polls were open, and in many instances the contest was quite lively, but no trouble occurred, so far as we have heard. Alderman D. L. Smith secured the nomination by a handsome majority over Alfred Slack, Esq., the next most favored candidate. We give below the returns from the several wards:

FIRST WARD.

David Smith	75
Alfred Slack	96
William Stuart	75
Isaac Rigby	100

James S. Stricker	12
George F. Comley	5
George Moul	5

SECOND WARD.

Smith	68
Slack	225
Stuart	249
Rigby	176
Comley	8
Moul	4

THIRD WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Smith	284
Slack	88
Stuart	58
Rigby	67

Stricker	16
Comley	40
Moul	12

THIRD WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

Smith	515
Slack	92
Stuart	111
Rigby	39

Stricker	2
Comley	40
Moul	13

FOURTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Smith	108
Slack	63
Stuart	61
Rigby	103

Stricker	10
Comley	16
Moul	11

FOURTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

Smith	48
Slack	118
Stuart	97
Rigby	61

Stricker	3
Comley	29
Moul	10

FIFTH WARD.

Smith	127
Slack	108
Rigby	—

Stricker	—
Comley	—
Moul	—

SIXTH WARD.

Smith	86
Slack	76
Stuart	51

Stricker	1
Comley	63
Moul	27

SEVENTH WARD.

Smith	178
Slack	100
Stuart	8

Rigby	58
Comley	14
Moul	35

EIGHTH WARD.

Smith	36
Slack	3
Rigby	1

Comley	30
Moul	200

NINTH WARD.

Smith	8
Slack	25
Stuart	56

Rigby	5
Moul	35

TENTH WARD.

Smith	72
Slack	69
Rigby	73

Stricker	4
Comley	14
Moul	11

ELEVENTH WARD.

Smith	9
Slack	19
Stuart	13

Rigby	1
Comley	6
Moul	2

The excitement in and around City Hall when the returns were being received, was great, and when it became known that Alderman Smith was successful, his friends became wild with enthusiasm. He was warmly congratulated by the mass and compelled to make a speech, in which he returned thanks for the handsome support he received. Mr. Smith especially thanked his German fellow-citizens who gave him strong support.

THE WOOD STREET AFFRAY.

Shift Committed to Jail to Await the Result of Donavan's Injuries.

In Saturday's issue we gave the details of the shooting affair which had occurred on Wood street the previous evening, and during which private detective James Donavan was severely injured in the mouth by a bullet from a revolver. On Saturday morning Donavan, who had been taken to his home, sent for Alderman McMasters, and that magistrate took his information, charging Shift with felonious assault and battery and with intent to kill. Alderman McMasters at once made out a commitment consigning Shift to jail to await the result of Donavan's injuries, the attending physician certifying that his injuries were of a dangerous character. Dr. Pease, surgeon and occulist, who extracted the ball, states that the wound is in a very dangerous place, and that unless great care is taken, it may result fatally. Shift, as stated, is from Mansfield, Ohio and from the appearance of his face in the last stages of consumption. He states that he came to the city for the purpose of consulting a physician to ascertain whether he "would live or die." further states that he did not know the parties with whom he quarrelled, and would not know Donavan if he were to meet him. It seems that all of the parties engaged in the affair were under the influence of liquor.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

When Notes must be Paid when the Holiday Falls upon Sunday.

Business men and others interested in commercial paper, in view of the fact that the 23d of February this year falls upon Sunday, should remember that the act of April 2d 1873, defining what days shall constitute legal holidays, prescribes as follows:

"Whenever the first day of January, Twenty-second day of February, the fourth day of July or the twenty-fifth day of December, shall, either of them occur on Sunday, the following Monday, shall be deemed and taken to be a holiday in every year."

About six o'clock on Saturday evening a serious smash-up occurred near the head of Forty-first street. A man named Keller drove his horse and tray to near an embankment when the horse fell over, killing the horse and wrecking the dray. Mr. Keller had a narrow escape, receiving only a few bruises.

Mr. SAMUEL C. HOUGH, has been relieved, at his own request, as a member of committee with the firm of Wm. Smith & Son, who furnish water-pipe to the city, is referred to as interfering with his position in Council, according to section fifteen of the city charter, which reads:

"Nor shall any member of Councils] be interested directly or indirectly in the profits of any contract or job for work or services to be performed for the corporation."

Four of the members of the committee, which consists of Messrs. Kaufman, Lloyd, Mitchell, Hostetter and Brown, were present, the last named being unavoidably absent. The sitting member was also on hand and asked for the investigation to proceed. Mr. Duff, however, was unable to attend on account of sickness, and the hearing was postponed until Thursday, February 12th, at 2 P. M.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 8, 1874.

River six feet eight inches and falling. Departed—Carrie Brooks, for Pittsburgh, 6 A. M. Weather moderate.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—River seventeen feet and falling. Arrived—Fat. Rogers, Memphis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—River falling slowly, with eight feet six inches in the canal, and six feet six inches in Indian pass. Arrived—H. S. Turner, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Cincinnati. Departed—Turner, New Orleans; Ben Franklin, Memphis.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 8.—Clear and cool. Mercury 32 to 44 degrees. River falling seventeen inches Port List: Up—Anna, Mollie Ebert, Indiana, J. D Parker, Arkansas Belle. Down—Paragon, Morning Star, Fayette, Mary Houston, generally with good trips. No business.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 8.—River rising, with twelve feet two inches large on shoals. Weather clear and cool.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 8.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, New Orleans; Robt. Mitchell, Cincinnati; John K ig r, Cincinnati; Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Nellie Thomas, Little Rock Departed—Belle Memphis and Mitchell, New Orleans; Kilgour, New Orleans; Baum, Memphis; Arkansas Belle, Evansville. River fallen eighteen inches. Clear. Mercury 40 degrees.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—Arrived—Sam Roberts, Cairo; Johnson, Hickman; Vicksburg; Fannie Lewis, Shreveport. Departed—Colossal, Keokuk. River falling steadily. Clear and pleasant.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 8.—Clear and pleasant. River falling slowly. Arrived—Dugan, Pine Bluff. Departed—Julia, St. Louis; Joe Kinney, Vicksburg.

Carbolated Cold Cream.

Carbolated Cold Cream.
Carbolated Cold Cream.

an entirely new and delightful preparation for sore hands and rough skin. Persons having a delicate and sensative skin will find this preparation will keep the cuticle in a sound, firm and healthy condition, rendering it soft and fine in texture. It is prepared with the utmost care and skill from the very purest materials, its action will be found mild and pleasant, and cannot fail to please the most exacting and fastidious. Prepared and sold by

MCLARRAN & MCKENNAN,
Druggists, 88 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Smithfield.

We have just received in stock an invoice of the most elegant and substantial English hair brushes made from the best Russian bristles, and as we have purchased directly from first hands, we can and will sell them at the lowest possible prices; also a full and very fine line of cloth brushes, tooth brushes, and dressing combs. Our assortment of toilet articles is unsurpassed in the country. Call and see us.

The New Colonade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is a prominent feature of the City of Brotherly Love.

DIED:

THOMAS.—On Saturday, at 12 30 A. M., MARIA, wife of William Thomas, aged thirty five years.

Funeral from her late residence, 301 Beaver avenue, Allegheny, Monday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 117 FOURTH AVENUE.
COFFINS and FUNERAL FURNISHING GOODS of every description. Terms cash.

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ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
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Losses adjusted and paid by
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Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work a our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY
Postoffice address, Look Box 319, Pittsburgh, Pa. wy

FOR SALE.
ROLLING MILL
FOR SALE.
WE WILL OFFER
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES,
Wednesday, February 18th,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., THE
Eagle Rolling Mills
AND
Nail Factory.
These Valuable Mills situated in Thirty-Ninth Ward Pittsburgh, adjoining Works of J. Painter & Son and Singer, Nimick & Co., have unexcelled facilities for cheap manufacturing. Will be offered in Lots to suit purchasers. Rent of Merchant Iron and Nails per annum. Coal can now be delivered in the Mills, at 65c cash per bushel. Skilled workmen are located in the vicinity, the Manufacture of Nails and Spikes will be found profitable in operation especially.
TERMS—Such as will seldom offers to obtain a well located and equipped Mill at a low price and easy payments.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in equal payments, 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest, secured by Mortgage Bond and Mortgage.
For detailed statement of Machinery, &c., &c. address
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Trustees of J. T. & C. A. Wood.
FOR SALE
FOUGH HOUSE,
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
Being about to retire from business, I will sell all the Furniture, Billiard Tables and Household Effects of the above well known Hotel by private contract, or it not so disposed of, by Public Sale on the 26th OF FEBRUARY NEXT.
DAVID MAHANEY.

INTERESTING TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

THE NEW ROLLING MILL now approaching completion will be offered
FOR RENT,
To good and responsible parties, for a term of years. The location of this Mill is unsurpassed for its favorable Railroad and other facilities, in the midst of the Pittsburgh Coal Fields. The capacity of the Mill is 8 Puddling and 12 Heating Furnaces, with 2 powerful Engines and 2 pairs of Rolls. A RARE opportunity is here offered to parties with moderate capital.
Address communications to
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Applied Promptly either in City or County
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REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.
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All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

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Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, agent M

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio.

The following is a list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to the citizens of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, for the week ending February 5, 1874, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of A. H. Ross & Co., solicitors of claims—at law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, No. 515 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Manufacture of Picks—John C. Klein, Pittsburgh, application filed August 5, 1873.

Manufacture of Mattocks—John C. Klein, Pittsburgh. Application filed August 5, 1873.

Hoist for Rolling Sheet Iron—John C. Klein, Pittsburgh. Application filed May 2, 1873.

Car Coupling—Abraham D. Keeling, Safe Harbor, assignor of one-half his right to Thomas J. Davis, Lancaster. Application filed March 17, 1873.

Machine for Boring Trunks, &c.—Jacob Weiss, Harrisburg. Application filed September 20, 1873.

Safety Attachment for Pockets—Wiley Henry Cains, Petrolia City. Application filed December 6, 1873.

Blowing Machine—Jacob F. Bender and George W. Anne, Lancaster, assignors to Richard Bick